

DOUBLE AFFINE HECKE ALGEBRAS AT ROOTS OF UNITY

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ABSTRACT. We study double affine Hecke algebras at roots of unity and their relations with deformed Hilbert schemes. In particular their categories of finitely generated modules are derived equivalent to some category of coherent sheaves.

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INTRODUCTION

The double affine Hecke algebra, DAHA for short, have been introduced by Cherednik about 15 years ago for the proof of MacDonal conjectures. Their representation theory has been much studied in recent years. In particular simple representation of the category \mathcal{O} have been classified in [V] when the parameters are not roots of one. It is expected that DAHA's play some role in modular representations of affine Lie algebras or p -adic groups. See [VV2], [VV3].

In this paper we study the DAHA when the parameters are roots of unity. We'll only consider the type A_n case and we'll assume that the order of the modular parameter is large enough. Note that the following is already known : the classification of simple modules in type A_1 when parameters are roots of 1 in [C], the classification of simple modules in type A_n with generic quantum parameter and modular parameter equal to 1 in [O] and the classification of simple modules of rational DAHA of type A_n in large characteristic in [BFG]. Here we adapt the technics of the latter work to the DAHA case. The proof is much more complicated in our case. There are several reason for this.

The first one is that, for DAHA, one must introduce a new ring of quantum differential operators over GL_n . The usual one, constructed via the Heisenberg double, is not convenient because the adjoint action is not compatible with the multiplication. So one must introduce a twisted version of the Heisenberg double which is, technically, much more complicated.

The second reason is that some standard properties of the rational DAHA (Noetherianity, finiteness of the global dimension, etc) do not generalize easily. The rational DAHA, which contains large polynomial subalgebras, has a natural finite filtration with a nice associated graded ring. The DAHA does not have such a filtration, basically because the polynomial subalgebras are replaced there by

algebras of Laurent polynomials. This problem has another consequence. As we explain below, one of the main goals of our work is to compare the spherical DAHA with the algebra of global section of a sheaf of quantum differential operators on a smooth variety (the deformed Hilbert scheme). Traditionally such statements are proved as follows :

- one embeds the spherical DAHA into a quantum torus via Dunkl operators,
- one embeds the algebra of quantum differential operators into a quantum torus via a homomorphism "à la Harish-Chandra",
- one compare the two subalgebras using some filtered/graded arguments.

In our case the first step makes sense, see section 3.3, the second one also, see sections 1.11, 2.8, but the third step does not make sense (at least to our knowledge). One of the basic tools that we use instead of filtered/graded arguments comes from symplectic geometry. More precisely we assume that the parameters are roots of unity. So the algebras we must compare have big centers. They are Poisson orders, following the terminology in [BG2]. See section A.10 for details.

One could imagine that the DAHA's representations can be recovered from the representations of the rational DAHA. The geometric construction we give below shows that this cannot be, because DAHA's representations are classified by quasi-coherent sheaves over a family of deformed Hilbert schemes which strictly contains the Hilbert schemes entering in the rational case.

Now recall that the proof in [BFG] is based on the following proposition of Bezrukavnikov-Kaledin.

Proposition. *Let k be an algebraically closed field. Let X be a smooth connected k -variety with trivial canonical class and Y be an affine variety. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a proper morphism. Let \mathcal{E} be an Azumaya algebra over X such that*

$$H^{>0}(X, \mathcal{E}) = 0.$$

Assume that the algebra $\mathbf{A} = \mathcal{E}(X)$ has a finite global dimension. Then the functor

$$D^b(\mathbf{Coh}(\mathcal{E})) \rightarrow D^b(\mathbf{Mod}^{\text{fg}}(\mathbf{A})), \quad \mathcal{F} \mapsto \mathbf{RHom}_{\mathbf{Coh}(\mathcal{E})}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$$

is an equivalence between the bounded derived category of sheaves of coherent \mathcal{E} -modules on X and the bounded derived category of finitely generated \mathbf{A} -modules.

To apply this proposition one must prove the following four steps :

- the rational DAHA and its spherical subalgebra are Morita equivalent (under some restrictions on parameters),
- the Chow morphism of the Hilbert scheme $X = \text{Hilb}(\mathbb{A}^2)$ of finite length subschemes of the affine plane is a resolution of singularities of the spectrum of the center of the spherical rational DAHA,
- there is an Azumaya algebra \mathcal{E} over X such that $H^{>0}(X, \mathcal{E}) = 0$ and $\mathcal{E}(X)$ is isomorphic to the spherical rational DAHA,
- the rational DAHA has a finite global dimension.

In our case we follow these ideas : each of the four steps has an analogue, though all statements need different proofs. Here are a few words concerning the layout of the paper.

In section 1 we first introduce a quantum analogue of DO (=differential operators) on $GL_n \times \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$. Then we construct a 'deformed Harish-Chandra homomorphism' from a ring of QDO(=quantum differential operators) to a quantum torus.

More precisely sections 1.3 to 1.5 contain generalities on Heisenberg doubles, quantum moment maps and quantum reduction. In sections 1.6 to 1.10 this is applied to the quantum deformation of the enveloping algebra of \mathfrak{gl}_n . An essential ingredient consists to twist the product of the Heisenberg double by an explicit cocycle given in terms of the R -matrix. This yields a new ring, denoted by \mathbb{D}' . There are two reasons to do so. The first one is that the quantum adjoint action on the quantized function ring of GL_n is not an Hopf algebra action while the adjoint action on \mathbb{D}' is an Hopf algebra action. The second one is that the Poisson bracket on the center of the DAHA at roots of unity, given by Hayashi's construction, is the Ruijsenaars-Schneider system by [O] and the latter differs from the Poisson bracket of the Heisenberg double. Proposition 1.8.3 and Lemma 4.1.2(b) relate the twisted ring of QDO to the Ruijsenaars-Schneider system. In section 1.11 we give an analogue of the deformed Harish-Chandra homomorphism used in [BFG]. Our construction is based on Etingof-Kirillov's work in [EK].

In section 2 we specialize the previous constructions to the case where the quantum parameters are roots of unity. Sections 2.2 and 2.3 are technical. The reader may skip them, and return for proofs of statements referred in the subsequent sections. More precisely, section 2.2 is a reminder of more or less standard facts on quantum groups at roots of unity, while the section 2.3 deals with invariants and good filtrations. Observe that the most general form of the DAHA is an algebra over the 3-dimensional ring $\mathbb{Z}[q^{\pm 1}, t^{\pm 1}]$, while quantum groups are traditionally algebras over a (≤ 2)-dimensional ring. This is a source of technical difficulties. Another source of problems is that we do not know if the algebras of QDO we consider here are all flat. To solve this we must impose that the order of the modular parameter of the DAHA is large enough. In sections 2.4 to 2.7 we specialize the QDO defined in the first part to roots of unity. The deformed Hilbert scheme mentioned above is introduced in section 2.7. Finally in section 2.8 we specialize the deformed Harish-Chandra homomorphism to roots of unity.

Section 3 is a reminder on double affine Hecke algebras. A convenient reference for this is Cherednik's book [C]. Theorems 3.1.2 and 3.6.9 are new. The first one proves that the DAHA has a finite global dimension. The second one proves that the DAHA is Morita equivalent to its spherical subalgebra. Observe that 3.6.9 uses completely different technics than the rest of the paper. It is based on the K -theoretic construction in [V], [VV3]. For $q = 1$ some of the results in this section can be found in [O].

Section 4 contains two parts. Section 4.1 is the analogue of the second step above. There we study the deformed Hilbert scheme T introduced in section 2.6. Note that T is the geometric quotient of an open subset of

$$\{(g, h, v, \varphi) \in GL_n(\mathbb{C}) \times GL_n(\mathbb{C}) \times T^*\mathbb{C}^n; gh - \zeta^{2l}hg + v \otimes \varphi = 0\},$$

where ζ is an invertible parameter. The basic properties of T are more or less standard. Note however that, contrarily to the rational case, the scheme T may be not affine for $\zeta \neq 1$. Section 4.2 is the analogue of the third step above. Theorem 4.2.1 is the main result of the paper. In the first part of 4.2.1 we construct a sheaf of Azumaya algebras \mathfrak{T} over T . Observe that, contrarily to crystalline differential operators in positive characteristic, our ring of QDO on GL_n at roots of unity is not an Azumaya algebra but only a maximal order in a central simple algebra. See Corollary 2.2.4 where a precise information is given on the Azumaya locus. This

information is deduced from the classification of symplectic leaves of the Heisenberg dual in [AM]. To prove that \mathfrak{T} is an Azumaya algebra we use once again symplectic geometry. Indeed the key point is that the Poisson structure on T is non-degenerate and that \mathfrak{T} is a Poisson order over T . In the second part of 4.2.1, which is analogous to the third step above, we prove first that the deformed Harish-Chandra homomorphism yields an isomorphism from $H^0(T, \mathfrak{T})$ to the spherical DAHA and that there is no higher cohomology. The injectivity uses the following basic facts :

- T is a symplectic variety and the function ring of a smooth, affine, connected, symplectic variety is a simple Poisson ring,
- \mathfrak{T} is an Azumaya algebra over T and for any Azumaya algebra \mathbf{A} extensions and contractions yield a bijection from two-sided ideals in \mathbf{A} to ideals in the center $Z(\mathbf{A}) \subset \mathbf{A}$.

On the other hand, the surjectivity uses to the following basic fact :

- the spherical DAHA, at roots of unity, is a maximal order in a central simple algebra. Further, for any maximal order \mathbf{A} , if $\mathbf{B} \subset \text{Frac}(\mathbf{A})$ is a ring containing \mathbf{A} which is finite over $Z(\mathbf{A})$ then $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A}$.

To prove the vanishing of higher cohomology we use a deformation to $q = 1$ such that the parameter remains a root of unity at each step. The way to do this is to make a deformation to positive characteristic as in [APW]. Then, to lift the vanishing from positive characteristic to characteristic zero we use a Poisson order argument and the following lemma :

- Let $A \subset \mathbb{C}$ be a DVR with residue field k . Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a proper morphism of flat Poisson A -schemes such that Y is affine, irreducible and $Y \otimes \mathbb{C}$ is symplectic. If $\mathcal{E} \in \mathbf{Coh}(\mathcal{O}_X)$ is an \mathcal{O}_X -algebra which is a flat A -module and $\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathbb{C}$ is a Poisson order over $Y \otimes \mathbb{C}$ then

$$H^{>0}(X \otimes k, \mathcal{E} \otimes k) = 0 \Rightarrow H^{>0}(X \otimes \mathbb{C}, \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathbb{C}) = 0.$$

Applications to the representation theory of DAHA at roots of unity are given in Theorem 4.2.7. We do not insist on this, and we'll come back to this in a future publication.

Finally, let us make a comment on the structure of the paper. It ends with a large appendix. To facilitate the reading we have put there some standard results for which we did not find an appropriate reference and technical lemmas whose proof was not important for the reading of the main arguments.

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1. QUANTUM GROUPS AND QDO

1.1. Groups and root systems.

Let A be a commutative ring and n be an integer > 0 . We denote by $GL_{n,A}$, $SL_{n,A}$ the general and the special linear groups over A . If no confusion is possible we omit the ring A and we abbreviate

$$G = G_A = GL_{n,A}, \quad SL = SL_A = SL_{n,A}.$$

Let G_+ be the semi-group of all $n \times n$ -matrices. Let $H \subset G$ be the subgroup of all diagonal matrices, let $U_- \subset G$ be the subgroup of all lower unipotent matrices and

let $U_+ \subset G$ be the subgroup of all upper unipotent matrices. Let $e \in G(A)$ be the unit and let \mathfrak{g} be the Lie algebra of G .

The elements of the weight lattice X of G will be identified with sequences $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$ of integers. Let $\varepsilon_i = (0, \dots, 1, \dots, 0)$ be the i -th standard basis element of X . For each $h = \text{diag}(h_1, h_2, \dots, h_n) \in H(A)$ we write

$$h^\lambda = h_1^{\lambda_1} h_2^{\lambda_2} \dots h_n^{\lambda_n} \in A.$$

Let $X_+ = \{\lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n\}$ be the set of dominant weights in X . Let $\Pi \subset X$ be the root system of G , let $\Pi_+ = \{\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j; i < j\}$ be the set of positive roots and $S = \{\alpha_i\}$ be the set of simple roots. As usual we write $\alpha_i = \varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_{i+1}$ for $i \in I = \{1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$. Let $Y_+, Y \subset X$ be the submonoid and the subgroup generated by the set S . Set $\rho = \sum_{\alpha \in \Pi_+} \alpha/2$ and $\theta = \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_n$. For each $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ we set $\omega_i = \sum_{j \leq i} \varepsilon_j$. Let

$$X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, \quad (\lambda, \lambda') \mapsto \lambda \cdot \lambda'$$

be the canonical symmetric bilinear form. We write $\lambda \geq \lambda'$ provided that

$$\lambda - \lambda' \in Y_+.$$

We identify the Weyl group of G with the symmetric group on n -letters Σ_n in the usual way. Let $\{s_\alpha\}, \{s_i\} \subset \Sigma_n$ be the sets of reflections and simple reflections. Let

$$\widehat{\Sigma}_n = \Sigma_n \ltimes Y, \quad \widetilde{\Sigma}_n = \Sigma_n \ltimes X,$$

the affine Weyl group and the extended affine Weyl group. We'll abbreviate

$$\tau_\lambda = (1, \lambda), \quad w = (w, 0).$$

The unique affine simple reflection in $\widehat{\Sigma}_n$ which does not belong to Σ_n is denoted by $s_0 = s_\theta \tau_{-\theta}$. Recall that the Abelian group

$$P = X/Y$$

acts on $\widehat{\Sigma}_n$ by automorphisms of the extended Dynkin diagram and that we have

$$\widetilde{\Sigma}_n = \widehat{\Sigma}_n \ltimes P.$$

The reflection representation of Σ_n on X yields a representation of $\widetilde{\Sigma}_n$ on the \mathbb{Z} -module $\widetilde{X} = X \oplus \mathbb{Z}\delta$ such that

$$\tau_\lambda(\lambda') = \lambda' - (\lambda \cdot \lambda')\delta, \quad \tau_\lambda(\delta) = \delta, \quad w(\delta) = \delta.$$

We'll put $\alpha_0 = \delta - \theta \in \widetilde{X}$.

1.2. Schemes and algebras.

A filtration of an object V in an Abelian category will always be ascending sequence of subobjects $F_i(V)$ with $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $V = \bigcup_i F_i(V)$. The filtration is separated if $\bigcap_i F_i(V) = 0$ and it is positive if $F_{-1}(V) = 0$. Let $\text{gr}(V)$ be the associated graded object. If V is a \mathbb{Z} -graded object let V^m be the homogeneous component of degree m . We set also

$$V^+ = \bigoplus_{m \geq 0} V^m, \quad V^{>0} = \bigoplus_{m > 0} V^m.$$

All rings or algebras are assumed to be unital. We'll use the following abbreviations : ID for integral domain, CID for commutative integral domain, CNID for commutative Noetherian integral domain, NID for Noetherian integral domain and DVR for discrete valuation ring. Let A be a commutative ring. If it is clear from the context we write $V \otimes W$, V^* , $\text{Hom}(V, W)$ for $V \otimes_A W$, $\text{Hom}_A(V, A)$, $\text{Hom}_A(V, W)$ and $(:)$ for the canonical pairing $V^* \otimes V \rightarrow A$.

Fix any group G . A G -ring A is a ring with a G -action by ring automorphisms. If A is commutative, a G -equivariant A -algebra is a G -ring \mathbf{A} with a morphism of G -rings $A \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$. A G -equivariant \mathbf{A} -module is an \mathbf{A} -module with a compatible G -action. Let $\mathbf{Mod}(\mathbf{A}, G)$ denote the category of G -equivariant \mathbf{A} -modules.

If \mathbf{A} is a ring and $i \neq j \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ let $\mathbf{A}^{\otimes 2} \subset \mathbf{A}^{\otimes 3}$, $a \mapsto a_{ij}$ be the inclusion obtained by inserting 1 in the component not named. Let \mathbf{A}_o be the opposite ring and $Z(\mathbf{A})$ be the center. If the multiplicative system generated by an element $a \in \mathbf{A}$ is a denominator set we write \mathbf{A}_a for the corresponding quotient ring. Let $\text{Frac}(\mathbf{A})$ denote the quotient ring of \mathbf{A} whenever it is defined. If \mathbf{A} is a \mathbb{Z} -graded ring and $a \in Z(\mathbf{A})$ is a homogeneous element let $\mathbf{A}_{(a)}$ be the degree 0 homogeneous component of the quotient ring \mathbf{A}_a . We'll use the same notation for a \mathbb{Z} -graded \mathbf{A} -module. If \mathbf{A} is an A -algebra let $\text{Der}_A(\mathbf{A})$ be the set of A -linear derivations of \mathbf{A} . If the ring A is clear from the context we abbreviate $\text{Der}(\mathbf{A}) = \text{Der}_A(\mathbf{A})$. Given an A -linear map $\chi : \mathbf{A} \rightarrow A$ let \mathbf{A}^χ be the kernel of χ . We'll write $\text{lgd}(\mathbf{A})$ for the left global dimension of \mathbf{A} and $\text{fd}(V)$, $\text{pd}(V)$ for the flat and projective dimension of a left \mathbf{A} -module V . If confusions may happen we write $\text{fd}_{\mathbf{A}}(V)$, $\text{pd}_{\mathbf{A}}(V)$. If $\varphi \in V^*$ and $v \in V$ let $c_{\varphi, v}$ be the corresponding matrix coefficient, i.e., the linear form on \mathbf{A} such that $a \mapsto \varphi(av)$.

Let $\mathbf{Mod}(\mathbf{A})$ be the category of left \mathbf{A} -modules and $\mathbf{Mod}^{\text{lf}}(\mathbf{A})$ be the full subcategory consisting of locally finite modules. Let $\mathbf{Mod}_r(\mathbf{A})$, $\mathbf{Mod}_r^{\text{lf}}(\mathbf{A})$ be the corresponding categories of right modules. Let

$$\mathbf{Mod}(\mathbf{A}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Mod}^{\text{lf}}(\mathbf{A}), \quad V \mapsto V^{\text{lf}}$$

be the right adjoint to the canonical embedding. Let $\mathbf{Gr}(\mathbf{A})$ be the category of \mathbb{Z} -graded left \mathbf{A} -modules and $\mathbf{Qgr}(\mathbf{A})$ be the quotient by the full subcategory consisting of torsion modules, see [AZ].

Unless specified otherwise a scheme is a Noetherian separated \mathbb{Z} -scheme. We'll call variety a reduced separated scheme of finite type over an algebraically closed field. For any commutative ring A and any scheme X let $X(A)$ be the set of A -points of X . We'll write $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_X$ if the scheme X is clear from the context. Let $\mathbf{Coh}(\mathcal{O})$, $\mathbf{Qcoh}(\mathcal{O})$ be the categories of coherent and quasi-coherent sheaves. Let $K(X)$ be the function field of X . An action of an algebraic group G on X will

always mean a rational action, i.e., an action obtained from a coaction of the Hopf algebra $\mathcal{O}(G)$.

Given an algebra \mathcal{E} in $\mathbf{Coh}(\mathcal{O})$ let

$$\mathbf{Qcoh}(\mathcal{E}) \subset \mathbf{Qcoh}(\mathcal{O}), \quad \mathbf{Coh}(\mathcal{E}) \subset \mathbf{Coh}(\mathcal{O})$$

be the subcategories of sheaves with a structure of left \mathcal{E} -module. Morphisms are \mathcal{E} -linear homomorphisms. Recall that \mathcal{E} is an Azumaya algebra over X if it is \mathcal{O} -coherent and if, for all closed points x of X , the stalk \mathcal{E}_x is an Azumaya algebra over the local ring \mathcal{O}_x , see [M2, IV.2].

If $X = \text{Proj}(A)$ and A is a \mathbb{Z}_+ -graded commutative ring let

$$\mathbf{Qgr}(A) \rightarrow \mathbf{Qcoh}(\mathcal{O}_X), \quad M \mapsto \widetilde{M}$$

be Serre's localization functor. We'll use the same notation for the localization functor on an affine scheme.

Assume that k is a field of characteristic $p > 0$. Set $l = p^e$ with e an integer > 0 . Given a k -scheme X , let $X^{(e)}$ be its e -th Frobenius twist. Recall that $X^{(e)}$ coincides with X as a scheme but that it is equipped with a different k -linear structure. The e -th power of the Frobenius homomorphism is an affine morphism

$$Fr^e : X \rightarrow X^{(e)}$$

which yields a bijection on the sets of k -points. So we may identify the sheaf \mathcal{O}_X over X with the sheaf $(Fr^e)_* \mathcal{O}_X$ over $X^{(e)}$. If X is a reduced scheme the l -th power map $\mathcal{O}_{X^{(e)}} \rightarrow (Fr^e)_* \mathcal{O}_X$ is injective. Under the identification above it yields an isomorphism between the sheaf $\mathcal{O}_{X^{(e)}}$ and the subsheaf

$$(1.2.1) \quad \mathcal{O}_X^l = \{f^l; f \in \mathcal{O}_X\} \subset \mathcal{O}_X.$$

If $Y \subset X$ is a closed subscheme then $Y^{(e)}$ is a closed subscheme of $X^{(e)}$. If Y is closed, reduced and $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ is its ideal sheaf then

$$(1.2.2) \quad \mathcal{O}_{Y^{(e)}} \simeq \mathcal{O}_Y^l \simeq \mathcal{O}_X^l / \mathcal{I}^{[l]},$$

where $\mathcal{I}^{[l]} \subset \mathcal{O}_X^l$ is the ideal generated by the l -th powers of elements of \mathcal{I} .

1.3. Hopf algebras.

Let A be a commutative ring. Let \mathbf{H} be a Hopf algebra. We'll always assume that \mathbf{H} is a Hopf algebra over A which is free as a A -module and with a bijective antipode. Let $\varepsilon, m, \Delta, \iota$ be the counit, the multiplication, the coproduct and the antipode of \mathbf{H} . Let $\bar{m}, \bar{\Delta}, \bar{\iota}$ be the opposite maps. For each $h \in \mathbf{H}$ we write $\Delta(h) = h_1 \otimes h_2$ and $\Delta^2(h) = (\text{id} \otimes \Delta)\Delta(h) = h_1 \otimes h_2 \otimes h_3$.

The opposit Hopf algebra, the coopposite Hopf algebra, the tensor square Hopf algebra and the enveloping Hopf algebra associated with \mathbf{H} are

$$\mathbf{H}_o = (\mathbf{H}, \bar{m}, \Delta, \bar{\iota}), \quad \mathbf{H}^\circ = (\mathbf{H}, m, \bar{\Delta}, \bar{\iota}), \quad \mathbf{H}^{\otimes 2} = \mathbf{H} \otimes \mathbf{H}, \quad \mathbf{H}^e = \mathbf{H}^\circ \otimes \mathbf{H}$$

respectively. The coproduct and the antipode of $\mathbf{H}^{\otimes 2}$ are

$$\Delta(h \otimes h') = (h_1 \otimes h'_1) \otimes (h_2 \otimes h'_2), \quad \iota(h \otimes h') = \iota(h) \otimes \iota(h').$$

Fix a normal left 2-cocycle, i.e., an invertible element $c \in \mathbf{H}^{\otimes 2}$ such that

$$(\varepsilon \otimes \text{id})(c) = (\text{id} \otimes \varepsilon)(c) = 1 \otimes 1, \quad (\Delta \otimes \text{id})(c)(c \otimes 1) = (\text{id} \otimes \Delta)(c)(1 \otimes c).$$

A normal left 2-cocycle is called a twist. The twisted Hopf algebra associated with c is

$$\mathbf{H}_c = (\mathbf{H}, m, \Delta_c, \iota_c)$$

with $\Delta_c(h) = c^{-1} \Delta(h) c$. We'll say that the Hopf algebras \mathbf{H} , \mathbf{H}_c are equivalent.

Left or right \mathbf{H} -actions are denoted by the symbols \triangleright and \triangleleft . We identify (\mathbf{H}, \mathbf{H}) -bimodules and left \mathbf{H}^e -modules so that $(h \otimes h') \triangleright v = h' \triangleright v \triangleleft \iota(h)$. We'll omit the action symbol when it is clear from the context.

Let \mathbf{H}^* be the dual of \mathbf{H} , i.e., the set of all linear maps $\mathbf{H} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$. It is an \mathbf{A} -algebra and a \mathbf{H}^e -module. The restricted dual of \mathbf{H} relatively to the tensor category of \mathbf{H} -modules which are finite and projective over \mathbf{A} , i.e., the sum of all \mathbf{H}^e -submodules of \mathbf{H}^* which are of finite rank as \mathbf{A} -modules, is a Hopf algebra.

Let $\mathbf{H}' \subset \mathbf{H}$ be an \mathbf{A} -subalgebra and $\chi : \mathbf{H}' \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ be an \mathbf{A} -algebra homomorphism. The set of (\mathbf{H}', χ) -invariants in a \mathbf{H}' -module V is

$$(1.3.1) \quad V^{\mathbf{H}', \chi} = \{v \in V; hv = \chi(h)v, \forall h \in \mathbf{H}'\}.$$

We'll abbreviate $V^{\mathbf{H}'} = V^{\mathbf{H}', \varepsilon}$ and call it the space of \mathbf{H}' -invariants in V .

We'll use the symbol \mathbf{U} for a quasi-triangular Hopf algebra. The R -matrix is denoted by $R = \sum_s r_s^+ \otimes r_s^-$. Recall that

$$\begin{aligned} R\Delta(u) &= \bar{\Delta}(u)R, \quad (\Delta \otimes \text{id})(R) = R_{13}R_{23}, \quad (\text{id} \otimes \Delta)(R) = R_{13}R_{12}, \\ (\varepsilon \otimes \text{id})(R) &= (\text{id} \otimes \varepsilon)(R) = 1, \quad (\iota \otimes \iota)(R) = R, \quad (\iota \otimes \text{id})(R) = R^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Let \mathbf{F} be the restricted dual of \mathbf{U} relatively to the tensor category of \mathbf{U} -modules which are finite and projective over \mathbf{A} . There are Hopf algebra homomorphisms

$$R^+ : \mathbf{F}^\circ \rightarrow \mathbf{U}, \quad f \mapsto (f \otimes \text{id} : R), \quad R^- : \mathbf{F}^\circ \rightarrow \mathbf{U}, \quad f \mapsto (f \otimes \text{id} : R_{21}^{-1}).$$

Before to go on let us give a few examples.

1.3.2. Examples.

- (a) The element $R_{23} \in \mathbf{U}^{\otimes 4}$ is a twist of the Hopf algebra $\mathbf{U}^{\otimes 2}$. Let $\mathbf{U}^{[2]}$ be the corresponding twisted Hopf algebra. It is quasi-triangular with $\Delta_c(u) = R_{23}^{-1} \Delta(u) R_{23}$ and $\iota_c(u) = R_{21} \iota(u) R_{21}^{-1}$. A computation yields

$$\Delta_c(u \otimes u') = \sum_{s,t} u_1 \otimes \iota(r_s^+) u'_1 r_t^+ \otimes r_s^- u_2 r_t^- \otimes u'_2.$$

Let $\bar{\Delta}$ denote the coproduct of \mathbf{F}° . By [M1, 7.28, 7.31] there is a Hopf algebra homomorphism

$$\Lambda = (R^+ \otimes R^-) \circ \bar{\Delta} : \mathbf{F}^\circ \rightarrow \mathbf{U}^{[2]}.$$

- (b) The element $R_{35}R_{34}$ is a twist of the Hopf algebra $\mathbf{U}^{[2]} \otimes \mathbf{U}$. Let $\mathbf{U}^{[3]}$ be the corresponding twisted Hopf algebra. The maps Δ, Δ^2 are Hopf algebra inclusions of $\mathbf{U} \subset \mathbf{U}^{[2]}, \mathbf{U}^{[3]}$. A direct computation yields the following formula in $\mathbf{U}^{[3]}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(v \otimes u' \otimes 1) &= \sum_{s,t,x,y,z} v_1 \otimes \iota(r_s^+) u'_1 r_t^+ \otimes \\ &\quad \otimes \iota(r_z^+ r_y^+ r_x^+) \otimes r_x^- r_s^- v_2 r_t^- \iota(r_z^-) \otimes (\text{adr}_y^-)(u'_2) \otimes 1. \end{aligned}$$

- (c) The Hopf algebra \mathbf{U}^e is equivalent to $\mathbf{U}^{[2]}$, the corresponding twist is $R_{13}R_{23}$. The Hopf algebra $(\mathbf{U}^e)^{\otimes 2}$ is equivalent to $\mathbf{U}^o \otimes \mathbf{U}^{[3]}$, the corresponding twist is $R_{37}R_{36}R_{47}R_{46}$.

Given a representation V of \mathbf{H}^e and an element $h \in \mathbf{H}$ we'll set $(\text{adh}) \triangleright v = \Delta(h) \triangleright v$. If \mathbf{H} is quasi-triangular and V is a representation $\mathbf{H}^{[2]}$ we'll set also $(\text{adh}) \triangleright v = \Delta(h) \triangleright v$. In both cases this yields a representation of \mathbf{H} on V . We call it the adjoint \mathbf{H} -action.

The adjoint \mathbf{H} -action on \mathbf{H} is given by $(\text{adh})(h') = h_1 h' \iota(h_2)$. We may also use the right adjoint action, which is defined by $(\text{ad}_r h)(h') = \iota(h_1) h' h_2$. Let $\mathbf{H}^{\text{lf}} \subset \mathbf{H}$ denote the locally finite part of the adjoint action. A subalgebra $\mathbf{H}' \subset \mathbf{H}$ is said to be normal if it is preserved by the adjoint \mathbf{H} -action.

The following properties are standard. See section A.1 for details.

1.3.3. Examples.

- (a) $\mathbf{U} \otimes 1, \mathbf{U}^{[2]} \otimes 1$ are normal left coideal subalgebras of $\mathbf{U}^{[2]}, \mathbf{U}^{[3]}$ respectively.
- (b) The map $\kappa : \mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{U}^{\text{lf}}, f \mapsto R^- \iota(f_1) R^+(f_2)$ is $(\text{ad}\mathbf{U})$ -linear. It is injective if \mathbf{U} is *factorizable*. Taking R_{21}^{-1} as the R -matrix instead of R , we get another $(\text{ad}\mathbf{U})$ -linear map $\bar{\kappa}$ such that $\bar{\kappa}(f) = R^+ \iota(f_1) R^-(f_2)$. We have $m(\bar{\kappa} \otimes \kappa) \Delta = m(\kappa \otimes \bar{\kappa}) \Delta = \varepsilon$.
- (c) There are linear isomorphisms $\varpi_i : \mathbf{U}^{\otimes i} \rightarrow \mathbf{U}^{[i]}, i = 2, 3$, which commute with the adjoint actions and are such that $\Delta \kappa = \varpi_2(\kappa \otimes \kappa) \Delta$ and $\Delta^2 \kappa = \varpi_3(\kappa \otimes \kappa \otimes \kappa) \Delta^2$.

1.4. Smash products.

Let \mathbf{A} be a commutative ring and \mathbf{H} be a Hopf \mathbf{A} -algebra. Let \mathbf{A} be an \mathbf{A} -algebra. An \mathbf{H} -action on \mathbf{A} is a representation such that

$$h \triangleright 1 = \varepsilon(h)1, \quad h \triangleright aa' = (h_1 \triangleright a)(h_2 \triangleright a'), \quad \forall h, a, a'.$$

If the action is clear from the context we simply say that \mathbf{A} is an \mathbf{H} -algebra. The following properties are immediate : the locally finite part \mathbf{A}^{lf} of the \mathbf{H} -action on \mathbf{A} is an \mathbf{A} -subalgebra and the coaction map is an algebra homomorphism $\mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{H}^* \otimes \mathbf{A}$.

For any left coideal subalgebra $\mathbf{H}' \subset \mathbf{H}$ let $\mathbf{Mod}(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{H}')$ be the category of the \mathbf{H}' -equivariant \mathbf{A} -modules, i.e., the category of the \mathbf{A} -modules V with an \mathbf{H}' -action such that

$$h \triangleright (av) = (h_1 \triangleright a)(h_2 \triangleright v), \quad \forall h, a, v.$$

Let \mathbf{A} be a \mathbf{H} -algebra. Fix a twist c of \mathbf{H} . We define an \mathbf{H}_c -algebra \mathbf{A}_c by defining a new multiplication on \mathbf{A} such that

$$m_c(a \otimes a') = m(c \triangleright (a \otimes a')), \quad \forall a, a'.$$

The \mathbf{H}_c -action on \mathbf{A}_c is the same as the \mathbf{H} -action on \mathbf{A} . We say that the \mathbf{H} -algebra \mathbf{A} is equivalent to the \mathbf{H}_c -algebra \mathbf{A}_c .

Given $V \in \mathbf{Mod}(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{H})$ we define a new object $V_c \in \mathbf{Mod}(\mathbf{A}_c, \mathbf{H}_c)$ as follows. Let $\alpha : \mathbf{A} \otimes V \rightarrow V$ denote the \mathbf{A} -action on V . There is an \mathbf{A}_c -action on V given by $a \otimes v \mapsto \alpha(c \triangleright (a \otimes v))$. Together with the original \mathbf{H} -action on V this yields V_c .

Before to go on let us give a few examples. See section A.2 for details.

1.4.1. Examples.

- (a) It is known that \mathbf{F} is a \mathbf{U}^e -algebra such that $(u \otimes u') \triangleright f = u' \triangleright f \triangleleft \iota(u)$, where $u \triangleright f = (f_2 : u)f_1$ and $f \triangleleft u = (f_1 : u)f_2$. The corresponding adjoint action is given by $(\text{adu})f = u_2 \triangleright f \triangleleft \iota(u_1)$. We may also use the right adjoint action which is given by $(\text{adr}_r u)f = \iota(u_2) \triangleright f \triangleleft u_1$.

The adjoint \mathbf{U} -action on \mathbf{U} is an Hopf algebra action, the adjoint \mathbf{U} -action on \mathbf{F} is not. More generally, the adjoint \mathbf{U} -action on an $\mathbf{U}^{[2]}$ -algebra is an Hopf algebra action, while the adjoint \mathbf{U} -action on an \mathbf{U}^e -algebra is not.

The multiplication m in \mathbf{F} satisfies the following relation

$$\sum_s m((f \triangleleft r_s^+) \otimes (f' \triangleleft r_s^-)) = \sum_s m((r_s^- \triangleright f') \otimes (r_s^+ \triangleright f)).$$

- (b) Let \mathbf{F}' be the $\mathbf{U}^{[2]}$ -algebra equivalent to the \mathbf{U}^e -algebra \mathbf{F} . The $\mathbf{U}^{[2]}$ -action on \mathbf{F}' is given by $(u \otimes u') \triangleright f = u' \triangleright f \triangleleft \iota(u)$. Let m, m' be the multiplication in \mathbf{F}, \mathbf{F}' respectively. We have

$$\begin{aligned} m(f \otimes f') &= \sum_s m'((\text{adr}_s^+)(f) \otimes (f' \triangleleft r_s^-)), \\ m'(f \otimes f') &= \sum_s m((\text{adr}_s^+)(f) \otimes (f' \triangleleft \iota(r_s^-))). \end{aligned}$$

In particular the following relation holds

$$\sum_{s,t} m'((r_s^+ \triangleright f \triangleleft r_t^-) \otimes (f' \triangleleft r_t^+ r_s^-)) = \sum_{s,t} m'((r_t^+ r_s^- \triangleright f') \otimes (r_s^+ \triangleright f \triangleleft r_t^-)).$$

The maps $\kappa, \bar{\kappa}$ are $(\text{ad}\mathbf{U})$ -algebra homomorphisms $\mathbf{F}' \rightarrow \mathbf{U}^{\text{lf}}$. Composing the counit of \mathbf{U} and the map κ we get an homomorphism $\mathbf{F}' \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$. This map is equal to the counit of \mathbf{F} .

- (c) Fix an \mathbf{U} -algebra \mathbf{A} . Twisting the multiplication in $\mathbf{A}^{\otimes 2}$ by the twist R_{23} yields an $\mathbf{U}^{[2]}$ -algebra $\mathbf{A}^{(2)}$. Now set $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U}$ or \mathbf{F}' with the adjoint \mathbf{U} -action. We get the $(\text{ad}\mathbf{U}^{[2]})$ -algebras $\mathbf{U}^{(2)}, (\mathbf{F}')^{(2)}$ respectively. The map ϖ_2 in 1.3.3(c) is an $(\text{ad}\mathbf{U}^{[2]})$ -algebra homomorphism $\mathbf{U}^{(2)} \rightarrow \mathbf{U}^{[2]}$.
- (d) Given an \mathbf{H} -algebra \mathbf{A} and a left or right coideal subalgebra $\mathbf{H}' \subset \mathbf{H}$ the set of \mathbf{H}' -invariants $\mathbf{A}^{\mathbf{H}'}$ is an \mathbf{A} -subalgebra of \mathbf{A} .

Recall that \mathbf{A} is an \mathbf{H} -algebra. The smash product of \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{H} is the \mathbf{A} -algebra $\mathbf{A} \sharp \mathbf{H}$ generated by \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{H} with the additional relations $h a = (h_1 \triangleright a) h_2$ for all h, a . It is an \mathbf{H} -overalgebra of \mathbf{A} and of \mathbf{H} , for the \mathbf{H} -action given by

$$h' \triangleright (ah) = (h'_1 \triangleright a)(\text{adh}'_2)(h).$$

Let $\ell, \partial_{\triangleright}$ be the obvious inclusions $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{H} \subset \mathbf{A} \sharp \mathbf{H}$. An $\mathbf{A} \sharp \mathbf{H}$ -module is the same as an \mathbf{H} -equivariant \mathbf{A} -module. We define the basic representation of $\mathbf{A} \sharp \mathbf{H}$ to be \mathbf{A} , with the left multiplication by \mathbf{A} and the natural action of \mathbf{H} .

Given a left coideal subalgebra $\mathbf{H}' \subset \mathbf{H}$ let $\mathbf{A} \sharp \mathbf{H}' \subset \mathbf{A} \sharp \mathbf{H}$ be the subalgebra generated by $\ell(\mathbf{A}), \partial_{\triangleright}(\mathbf{H}')$. It is preserved by the \mathbf{H} -action if \mathbf{H}' is a normal subalgebra. The restriction of the basic representation of $\mathbf{A} \sharp \mathbf{H}$ to $\mathbf{A} \sharp \mathbf{H}'$ is called again the basic representation of $\mathbf{A} \sharp \mathbf{H}'$. The following is proved in section A.2.

1.4.2. Proposition. *For each twist c there is an isomorphism of \mathbf{A} -algebras $\Xi : \mathbf{A}_c \sharp \mathbf{H}_c \rightarrow \mathbf{A} \sharp \mathbf{H}$ which factors through the identity of the basic representations $\mathbf{A}_c \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$.*

1.4.3. Examples.

- (a) The obvious inclusions $\mathbf{U}^\circ, \mathbf{U} \subset \mathbf{U}^e$ yield normal left coideal subalgebras of \mathbf{U}^e . Thus $\mathbf{F} \sharp \mathbf{U}^\circ, \mathbf{F} \sharp \mathbf{U}$ are \mathbf{U}^e -subalgebras of the smash-product $\mathbf{F} \sharp \mathbf{U}^e$.
- (b) The inclusion $\mathbf{U} \subset \mathbf{U}^{[2]}$ maps \mathbf{U} onto a normal left coideal subalgebra of $\mathbf{U}^{[2]}$, see 1.3.3(a). Further \mathbf{F}' is a $\mathbf{U}^{[2]}$ -algebra by 1.4.1(b). Thus $\mathbf{F}' \sharp \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{F}' \sharp \mathbf{U}^{[2]}$ are both $\mathbf{U}^{[2]}$ -algebras. The isomorphism $\Xi : \mathbf{F}' \sharp \mathbf{U}^{[2]} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \sharp \mathbf{U}^e$ in 1.4.2 factors to an \mathbf{A} -algebra isomorphism $\mathbf{F}' \sharp \mathbf{U} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \sharp \mathbf{U}^\circ$.
- (c) By definition of \mathbf{F} we have $\mathbf{F} \subset \mathbf{U}^*$. We have also $\mathbf{U} \subset \mathbf{F}^*$ iff the natural pairing $(:) : \mathbf{F} \times \mathbf{U} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ is non-degenerate. If $\mathbf{U} \subset \mathbf{F}^*$ then the basic representation of $\mathbf{F} \sharp \mathbf{U}$ on \mathbf{F} is faithful. See section A.2 for details.

1.5. Quantum reduction.

Let \mathbf{A} be a commutative ring. Let \mathbf{H} be a Hopf algebra and let \mathbf{A} be an \mathbf{H} -algebra. Let $\mathbf{H}' \subset \mathbf{H}$ be a left coideal subalgebra.

A quantum moment map for \mathbf{A} (QMM for short) is an \mathbf{A} -algebra homomorphism $\partial_\triangleright : \mathbf{H}' \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ such that

$$(1.5.1) \quad (h_1 \triangleright a) \partial_\triangleright(h_2) = \partial_\triangleright(h) a, \quad \forall a, h.$$

Fix the map ∂_\triangleright . Then the \mathbf{H} -action on \mathbf{A} is given by

$$h' \triangleright \ell(a) \partial_\triangleright(h) = \ell(h'_1 \triangleright a) \partial_\triangleright(\text{adh}'_2)(h).$$

Note that any $V \in \mathbf{Mod}(\mathbf{A})$ has a natural structure of \mathbf{H}' -equivariant \mathbf{A} -module : the \mathbf{H}' -action is the composition of ∂_\triangleright and the \mathbf{A} -action on V . So we have defined a functor $\mathbf{Mod}(\mathbf{A}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Mod}(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{H}')$.

An \mathbf{A} -algebra homomorphism $\chi : \mathbf{H}' \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ yields an algebra homomorphism

$$\mathbf{H}' \rightarrow \mathbf{H}, \quad h \mapsto h^\chi = h_1 \chi(h_2).$$

We'll say that \mathbf{H}' is χ -stable if it is preserved by this map. Note that we have

$$\Delta(h^\chi) = h_1 \otimes h_2^\chi, \quad (\text{adh}'(h)^\chi) = ((\text{adh}'(h))^\chi)^\chi, \quad \forall h \in \mathbf{H}', h' \in \mathbf{H}.$$

Thus if $\mathbf{H}' \subset \mathbf{H}$ is normal then

$$(\mathbf{H}')^\chi = \{h^\chi; h \in \mathbf{H}'\}$$

is also normal in \mathbf{H} . If $\mathbf{H}' \subset \mathbf{H}$ is χ -stable and normal the left ideal

$$\mathbf{A} \partial_\triangleright (\mathbf{H}')^\chi \subset \mathbf{A}$$

is preserved by the \mathbf{H}' -action. Thus we may set

$$\mathbf{A} //_\chi \mathbf{H}' = (\mathbf{A} / \mathbf{A} \partial_\triangleright (\mathbf{H}')^\chi)^{\mathbf{H}'}$$

If $\chi = \varepsilon$ we'll abbreviate $\mathbf{A} //_\chi \mathbf{H}' = \mathbf{A} //_\varepsilon \mathbf{H}'$. The following is proved in section A.3.

1.5.2. Proposition. *Let $\mathbf{H}' \subset \mathbf{H}$ be a normal χ -stable left coideal subalgebra and $\partial_\triangleright : \mathbf{H}' \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ be a QMM. The following hold*

- (a) $\mathbf{A} \parallel_\chi \mathbf{H}'$ is an \mathbf{A} -algebra,
- (b) if \mathbf{A} is a field and \mathbf{A} is a matrix algebra then $\mathbf{A} \parallel_\chi \mathbf{H}'$ is again a matrix algebra,
- (c) taking invariants yield a functor $\mathbf{Mod}(\mathbf{A}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Mod}(\mathbf{A} \parallel_\chi \mathbf{H}')$, $V \mapsto V^{\mathbf{H}', \chi}$.

1.5.3. Remarks.

- (a) Assume that $V \in \mathbf{Mod}(\mathbf{H})$ is projective of finite rank over \mathbf{A} . Then $\text{End}(V)$ is an \mathbf{H} -algebra for the \mathbf{H} -action such that $\text{End}(V) = V \otimes V^\circ$ as a \mathbf{H} -module. Here V° is the contragredient dual left \mathbf{H} -module, i.e., the dual \mathbf{A} -module with the action twisted by the antipode. If $\mathbf{A} \subset \text{End}(V)$ is an \mathbf{H} -subalgebra then an algebra homomorphism $\partial_\triangleright : \mathbf{H}' \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ is a QMM if $\partial_\triangleright(h)(v) = h \triangleright v$ for all $h \in \mathbf{H}'$, $v \in V$.
- (b) The inclusion $\partial_\triangleright : \mathbf{H} \rightarrow \mathbf{A} \sharp \mathbf{H}$ is a QMM.
- (c) Let $\mathbf{H}' \subset \mathbf{H}$ be a normal left coideal subalgebra. Let $\chi : \mathbf{H}' \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ be an \mathbf{A} -algebra homomorphism. Assume that \mathbf{H}' is χ -stable. The assignment $\ell(a)\partial_\triangleright(h) \mapsto \ell(a)\partial_\triangleright(h^\chi)$ gives an \mathbf{H} -algebra endomorphism of $\mathbf{A} \sharp \mathbf{H}'$.
- (d) Let $\mathbf{H}' \subset \mathbf{H}$ be a normal left coideal subalgebra. Let $\chi : \mathbf{H}' \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ be an \mathbf{A} -algebra homomorphism. Assume that \mathbf{H}' is χ -stable. Let \mathbf{A} be an \mathbf{H} -algebra with a QMM $\partial_\triangleright : \mathbf{H}' \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$. Assume that $\phi : \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ is an \mathbf{H} -algebra homomorphism such that $\phi\partial_\triangleright(h) = \partial_\triangleright(h^\chi)$ for all $h \in \mathbf{H}'$. Then ϕ factors to an \mathbf{A} -algebra isomorphism $\mathbf{A} \parallel \mathbf{H}' = \mathbf{A} \parallel_\chi \mathbf{H}'$.

1.6. Quantized enveloping algebra.

Fix an indeterminate q and a field extension $\mathbb{Q}(q) \subset \mathcal{K}$. Let \mathbb{U} be the \mathcal{K} -algebra generated by e_i, f_i, k_λ , $i \in I$, $\lambda \in X$ with the defining relations

$$k_\lambda e_i = q^{\lambda \cdot \alpha_i} e_i k_\lambda, \quad k_\lambda f_i = q^{-\lambda \cdot \alpha_i} f_i k_\lambda, \quad k_\lambda k_{\lambda'} = k_{\lambda + \lambda'},$$

$$[e_i, f_j] = \delta_{ij}(k_{\alpha_i} - k_{-\alpha_i})/(q - q^{-1})$$

and the quantum Serre relations. Here we set $\delta_{ij} = 1$ if $i = j$ and zero else. The \mathcal{K} -algebra \mathbb{U} is an ID, see [J2, sec. 7.3.4]. To simplify we may write $k_i = k_{\alpha_i}$. The coproduct and antipode are

$$\Delta(e_i) = k_i^{-1} \otimes e_i + e_i \otimes 1, \quad \Delta(f_i) = 1 \otimes f_i + f_i \otimes k_i, \quad \Delta(k_\lambda) = k_\lambda \otimes k_\lambda,$$

$$\iota(e_i) = -k_i e_i, \quad \iota(f_i) = -f_i k_i^{-1}, \quad \iota(k_\lambda) = k_\lambda^{-1}.$$

Let $\mathbb{U}_+, \mathbb{U}_-, \mathbb{U}_0 \subset \mathbb{U}$ be the positive, negative and Cartan part. We fix once for all a reduced expression of w_0 , the longest element in the Weyl group. Let e_α, f_α , $\alpha \in \Pi_+$ be the corresponding root vectors in \mathbb{U} . We may write $e_{ij} = e_\alpha$, $f_{ij} = f_\alpha$ if $\alpha = \varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j$. Put

$$\dot{e}_\alpha = (q - q^{-1})e_\alpha, \quad \dot{f}_\alpha = (q - q^{-1})f_\alpha, \quad \dot{e}_i = \dot{e}_{\alpha_i}, \quad \dot{f}_i = \dot{f}_{\alpha_i}.$$

Consider the Hopf algebra isomorphism $\mathbf{a}' : \mathbb{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{U}_\circ$ given by

$$\mathbf{a}'(e_i) = f_i k_i^{-1}, \quad \mathbf{a}'(f_i) = k_i e_i, \quad \mathbf{a}'(k_\lambda) = k_\lambda.$$

The map $\mathbf{a} = \bar{\iota} \circ \mathbf{a}' = \mathbf{a}' \circ \iota$ is the Cartan involution of \mathbb{U} .

Let X' be the set of characters $\mathbb{U}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$. Given an \mathbb{U} -module V and a character $\nu \in X'$ let $V_\nu \subset V$ be the corresponding weight subspace. We say that V is a weight module if $V = \bigoplus_\nu V_\nu$ and $\dim(V_\nu) < \infty$ for all ν . Let $V^* = \bigoplus_\nu V_\nu^*$ be the dual right weight module. The contragredient dual left weight module V° is obtained by twisting the right action on V^* by the antipode. For each $\lambda \in X$, the weight lattice of G , we have the character $q^\lambda : k_{\lambda'} \mapsto q^{\lambda \cdot \lambda'}$. This yields an inclusion $X \subset X'$. We say that the weight module V is of type 1 if all its weights belong to X .

Let $\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{U}) \subset \mathbf{Mod}(\mathbb{U})$ be the BGG subcategory. For each $\nu \in X'$ let $M(\nu)$ be the Verma module with the highest weight ν and let $V(\nu)$ be its top. We abbreviate

$$M(\lambda) = M(q^\lambda), \quad V(\lambda) = V(q^\lambda).$$

We'll fix once for all a basis (v_i^λ) of $V(\lambda)$ for each $\lambda \in X$ which consists of weight vectors such that v_1^λ is a highest weight vector and $v_1^\lambda \otimes v_1^{\lambda'} = v_1^{\lambda+\lambda'}$. Let (φ_i^λ) be the dual basis. We'll abbreviate $v_\lambda = v_1^\lambda$ and $\varphi_\lambda = \varphi_1^\lambda$.

1.7. Quantized function algebra.

Let \mathbb{F} be the restricted dual of the Hopf algebra \mathbb{U} with respect to the category of finite dimensional modules of type 1. It is an \mathbb{U}^e -algebra and an ID, see [J2, sec. 9.1.9]. For each $\lambda \in X_+$, $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ we put $c_\lambda = c_{\varphi_\lambda, v_\lambda}$ and $c_{ij} = c_{\varphi_i^{\omega_1}, v_j^{\omega_1}}$. Let $\text{cf}(V(\lambda)) \subset \mathbb{F}$ be the vector subspace spanned by the matrix coefficients of $V(\lambda)$. Let $\mathbb{F}_+ \subset \mathbb{F}$ be the subalgebra generated by the set $\{c_{ij}\}$.

Let \mathbb{F}_0 be the \mathcal{K} -span of $\{q^\lambda; \lambda \in X\}$ and

$$\varrho_0 : \mathbb{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_0$$

be the restriction of functions to \mathbb{U}_0 . The map ϱ_0 is an Hopf algebra homomorphism.

Let \mathbb{F}' be as in 1.4.1. Let $\mathbb{F}'_+ \subset \mathbb{F}'$ be the subalgebra generated by the set $\{c_{ij}\}$. The identity $\mathbb{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}'$ maps \mathbb{F}_+ onto \mathbb{F}'_+ .

We'll need the following quotient rings of \mathbb{F} :

- \mathbb{F}_i is the localization at the denominator set generated by c_{1i} for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. It is an \mathbb{U}^e -overalgebra of \mathbb{F} . The right $\mathbb{U}_{\tilde{\pi}}$ -action on \mathbb{F}_i is locally finite.
- \mathbb{F}_* is the localization at the denominator set generated by $\{c_{1i}\}$.
- \mathbb{F}_Σ is the localization at $\Sigma = \{c_\lambda; \lambda \in X_+\}$, see [J2, 9.1.10(iii)].

Let $\mathbb{U}^e, \mathbb{U}^{[2]}, \mathbb{U}^{[3]}$ be as in section 1.3. Notice that the coproduct of $\mathbb{U}^{[2]}, \mathbb{U}^{[3]}$ maps only to a completion of the tensor square. This will have no consequence in the rest of the paper. So we'll omit it and call $\mathbb{U}^{[2]}, \mathbb{U}^{[3]}$ a Hopf algebra again. Set

$$\mathbb{U}' = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in 2X_+} (\text{ad}\mathbb{U})(k_\lambda), \quad (\mathbb{U}')^{[2]} = \varpi_2(\mathbb{U}' \otimes \mathbb{U}'), \quad (\mathbb{U}')^{[3]} = \varpi_3(\mathbb{U}' \otimes \mathbb{U}' \otimes \mathbb{U}').$$

The maps ϖ_2, ϖ_3 are as in 1.3.3(c) and section A.1.

The universal R -matrix yields the following endomorphism of $V(\omega_1) \otimes V(\omega_1)$

$$R^q = \sum_{i,j} q^{\delta_{ij}} e_{ii} \otimes e_{jj} + (q - q^{-1}) \sum_{i < j} e_{ij} \otimes e_{ji}.$$

1.7.1. Proposition.

- (a) The maps $\kappa, \bar{\kappa}$ yield $(\text{ad}\mathbb{U})$ -algebra isomorphisms $\mathbb{F}' \rightarrow \mathbb{U}'$ such that $\kappa(c_\lambda) = \bar{\kappa}\iota(c_\lambda) = k_{2\lambda}$. There are inclusions

$$\Delta(\mathbb{U}') \subset (\mathbb{U}')^{[2]} \subset \mathbb{U} \otimes \mathbb{U}', \quad \Delta^2(\mathbb{U}') \subset (\mathbb{U}')^{[3]} \subset \mathbb{U} \otimes (\mathbb{U}')^{[2]}.$$

- (b) The ring \mathbb{F}' is an $\mathbb{U}^{[2]}$ -algebra. It is the localization of \mathbb{F}'_+ at the multiplicative set generated by c_{ω_n} , a central element. The assignment $c_{ij} \mapsto t_{ij}$ is an isomorphism from \mathbb{F}'_+ to the algebra generated by $\{t_{ij}\}$ with the defining relations $R_{21}^q T_{13} R_{12}^q T_{23} = T_{23} R_{21}^q T_{13} R_{12}^q$ where $T = \sum_{i,j} e_{ij} \otimes t_{ij}$.

Proof: The maps $\kappa, \bar{\kappa}$ are $(\text{ad}\mathbb{U})$ -algebra homomorphisms $\mathbb{F}' \rightarrow \mathbb{U}'$ by 1.4.1(b). The invertibility of κ is proved in [J2], [BS]. The inclusion $\Delta(\mathbb{U}') \subset (\mathbb{U}')^{[2]}$ follows from the equalities $\kappa(\mathbb{F}') = \mathbb{U}'$ and $\Delta\kappa(f) = \varpi_2(\kappa f_1 \otimes \kappa f_2)$, see above and 1.3.3(c). The inclusion $(\mathbb{U}')^{[2]} \subset \mathbb{U} \otimes \mathbb{U}'$ follows from the formula for ϖ_2 in section A.1. Part (b) is proved in [DM, prop. 4.11]. \square

Let $\mathbb{U}_\pi \subset \mathbb{U}$ be the \mathcal{K} -subalgebra generated by the elements $\iota(f_i), k_\lambda, e_j$ with $\lambda_1 = 0, j \neq 1$. Let $\mathbb{U}'_\pi = \mathbb{U}_\pi \cap \mathbb{U}'$. Finally let $\mathbb{U}_{\bar{\pi}} \subset \mathbb{U}$ be the Hopf subalgebra generated by \mathbb{U}_0 and \mathbb{U}_π . Both $\mathbb{U}_\pi, \mathbb{U}'_\pi$ are normal left coideal subalgebras of $\mathbb{U}_{\bar{\pi}}$.

Set $\mathbb{V} = \mathbb{U}'/\mathbb{I}_V$ where \mathbb{I}_V is the right ideal generated by $(\mathbb{U}'_\pi)^\varepsilon = \mathbb{U}'_\pi \cap \mathbb{U}^\varepsilon$. The adjoint $\mathbb{U}_{\bar{\pi}}$ -action on \mathbb{U}' factors to \mathbb{V} . It is locally finite. Let \mathbb{V}_+ be the image of $\kappa(\mathbb{F}'_+)$ by the obvious map $\mathbb{U}' \rightarrow \mathbb{V}$. It is an $\mathbb{U}_{\bar{\pi}}$ -submodule of \mathbb{V} . We'll consider the restriction of this action to the \mathcal{K} -subalgebra $\iota(\mathbb{U}_\pi) \subset \mathbb{U}_{\bar{\pi}}$.

For any right \mathbb{U}_π -module V we'll abbreviate $V^\pi = V^{\mathbb{U}_\pi}$. By 1.4.1(d) the subset $\mathbb{F}^\pi \subset \mathbb{F}$ is an \mathbb{U} -subalgebra for the standard left \mathbb{U} -action. As a \mathcal{K} -algebra it is generated by the set $\{c_{1i}\}$. Let also ${}^\pi\mathbb{F} \subset \mathbb{F}$ be the \mathbb{U} -subalgebra generated by the set $\{c_{i1}\}$ with the contragredient left action, i.e., the right \mathbb{U} -action twisted by the antipode. The following is proved in section A.4.

1.7.2. Lemma.

- (a) The \mathcal{K} -algebras $\mathbb{U}'_\pi, (\mathbb{U}'_\pi)^\varepsilon$ are generated by the subsets $\{\kappa\iota(c_{ij}); j \neq 1\}, \{\kappa\iota(c_{ij}) - \delta_{ij}; j \neq 1\}$ respectively.
- (b) There is a $\iota(\mathbb{U}_\pi)$ -module isomorphism $\mathbb{V}_+ \simeq {}^\pi\mathbb{F}$. The $\iota(\mathbb{U}_\pi)$ -module \mathbb{V} is isomorphic to the localization of ${}^\pi\mathbb{F}$ with respect to the multiplicative set generated by c_{11} .

1.7.3. Remarks.

- (a) The Hopf algebra \mathbb{U} is not quasi-triangular, but \mathbb{F} is coquasi-triangular. For $V, W \in \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{U})$ the universal R -matrix maps the element $v \otimes w \in V \otimes W$ to a well-defined element

$$\sum_s (r_s^+ \triangleright v) \otimes (r_s^- k_{|v|} \triangleright w) = \sum_s (r_s^+ k_{|w|} \triangleright v) \otimes (r_s^- \triangleright w),$$

for some homogeneous element $r_s^\pm \in \mathbb{U}_\pm$. If $f \in \mathbb{F}$ is homogeneous of weight λ relatively to \triangleright then $R^+(f) = \sum_s (f : r_s^+) r_s^- k_\lambda$ and $R^-\iota(f) = \sum_s (f : r_s^-) r_s^+ k_\lambda$.

- (b) The \mathbb{U} -algebra \mathbb{F}^π is isomorphic to $\bigoplus_{m \geq 0} V(m\omega_1)$ with the Cartan multiplication rule. We have also ${}^\pi\mathbb{F} = \bigoplus_{m \geq 0} V(m\omega_1)^\circ$ as a \mathbb{U} -module.

(c) Set $\mathbb{F}_i^\pi = (\mathbb{F}_i)^\pi$ and $\mathbb{F}_*^\pi = (\mathbb{F}_*)^\pi$. For any \mathbb{F}^π -module \mathbb{V} we put

$$V_i = \mathbb{F}_i^\pi \otimes_{\mathbb{F}^\pi} V, \quad V_* = \mathbb{F}_*^\pi \otimes_{\mathbb{F}^\pi} V.$$

The \mathcal{K} -algebra \mathbb{F}_*^π is the quantum torus generated by the invertible elements $c_{1i}^{\pm 1}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, modulo the relations $c_{1i}c_{1j} = qc_{1j}c_{1i}$ if $i > j$. For each weight $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)$ we put $c_{1\lambda} = (c_{1n})^{\lambda_n} \dots (c_{12})^{\lambda_2} (c_{11})^{\lambda_1}$. Let $x_\lambda, y_\lambda \in \text{End}(\mathbb{F}_*^\pi)$ be given by $y_\lambda(c_{1\mu}) = q^{\lambda \cdot \mu} c_{1\mu}$ and $x_\lambda(c_{1\mu}) = c_{1, \lambda + \mu}$ for each μ . We'll abbreviate $y_i = y_{\varepsilon_i}$ and $x_i = x_{\varepsilon_i}$. Set $\tilde{\lambda} = \sum_{j \neq 1} \lambda_j \omega_{j-1}$. The elements $\partial_\triangleright(\dot{e}_j)$, $\partial_\triangleright(\dot{f}_j)$, $\partial_\triangleright(k_\lambda)$ and $\ell(c_{1\lambda})\partial_\triangleright(k_{\tilde{\lambda}})^{-1}$ of $\mathbb{D}_\triangleright$ act on \mathbb{F}_*^π as the operators

$$x_j x_{j+1}^{-1} (y_{j+1} - y_{j+1}^{-1}), \quad x_j^{-1} x_{j+1} (y_j - y_j^{-1}), \quad y_\lambda, \quad x_\lambda.$$

- (d) We have $\mathbb{U} \subset \mathbb{F}^*$, i.e., the natural pairing $\mathbb{F} \times \mathbb{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$ is non-degenerate.
(e) The \mathcal{K} -algebra \mathbb{F} is a quantum analogue of the function algebra $\mathcal{O}(G)$. Let $\bar{c}_\lambda, \bar{c}_{ij} \in \mathcal{O}(G)$ be the functions corresponding to the elements c_λ, c_{ij} . We'll write again $\Sigma = \{\bar{c}_\lambda; \lambda \in X_+\}$, a subset of $\mathcal{O}(G)$. We have $\Sigma^{-1}\mathcal{O}(G) = \mathcal{O}(G_\Sigma)$ with $G_\Sigma = U_+ H U_-$ the open Bruhat cell of G .
(f) We'll abbreviate $\Sigma = \kappa(\Sigma)$, a multiplicative set in \mathbb{U}' . Let \mathbb{U}'_Σ be the corresponding quotient ring.

From now on we'll use the following conventions :

- to simplify we'll omit the terms “ k_λ ” in the formulas for the R -matrix,
- given an element u of \mathbb{U} or \mathbb{U}° the expression $u_1 \otimes u_2$ will always denote the coproduct in \mathbb{U} . So we'll write $u_2 \otimes u_1$ for the coproduct in \mathbb{U}° .

1.8. QDO on G .

The Hopf algebras $\mathbb{U}, \mathbb{U}^\circ$ act on the \mathcal{K} -algebra \mathbb{F} via the natural left action and the contragredient left action respectively. Let $\mathbb{D}_\triangleright = \mathbb{F} \sharp \mathbb{U}$ and $\mathbb{D}_\triangleleft = \mathbb{F} \sharp \mathbb{U}^\circ$. Both are \mathbb{U}^e -algebras by 1.4.3(a). In section 1.4 we have defined inclusions

$$\partial_\triangleright : \mathbb{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_\triangleright, \quad \partial_\triangleright : \mathbb{U}^\circ \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_\triangleleft.$$

To avoid confusion we'll use the symbol ∂_\triangleright for the first map and we'll use the composed morphism

$$\partial_\triangleleft = \partial_\triangleright \circ \bar{\iota} : \mathbb{U}_\circ \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_\triangleleft$$

rather than the second map. To simplify the notation we may write \mathbb{U} instead of \mathbb{U}_\circ . So we view ∂_\triangleleft as a map $\mathbb{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_\triangleleft$. Recall that

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_\triangleright(u) \ell(f) &= \ell(u_1 \triangleright f) \partial_\triangleright(u_2), \\ \partial_\triangleleft(u) \ell(f) &= \ell(f \triangleleft u_1) \partial_\triangleleft(u_2). \end{aligned}$$

Note that $\mathbb{U}' \subset \mathbb{U}$ is a normal left coideal subalgebra by 1.7.1(a). Let $\mathbb{D} \subset \mathbb{D}_\triangleright$ be the \mathbb{U}^e -subalgebra generated by $\ell(\mathbb{F}), \partial_\triangleright(\mathbb{U}')$. It is isomorphic to the subalgebra of \mathbb{D}_\triangleleft generated by $\ell(\mathbb{F}), \partial_\triangleleft(\mathbb{U}')$. The \mathbb{U}^e -action on \mathbb{D} is given by

$$(1.8.1) \quad \begin{aligned} (u \otimes u') \triangleright (\ell(f) \partial_\triangleright(v)) &= \ell(u'_1 \triangleright f \triangleleft \iota(u)) \partial_\triangleright(\text{adu}'_2)(v), \\ (u \otimes u') \triangleright (\ell(f) \partial_\triangleleft(v)) &= \ell(u'_1 \triangleright f \triangleleft \iota(u_2)) \partial_\triangleleft(\text{adu}_1)(v). \end{aligned}$$

The adjoint \mathbb{U} -action on \mathbb{D} is given by

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{adu})(\ell(f) \partial_\triangleright(v)) &= \ell(\text{adu}_1)(f) \partial_\triangleright(\text{adu}_2)(v), \\ (\text{adu})(\ell(f) \partial_\triangleleft(v)) &= \ell(\text{adu}_2)(f) \partial_\triangleleft(\text{adu}_1)(v). \end{aligned}$$

Let $\mathbb{D}_+ \subset \mathbb{D}$ be the subalgebra generated by $\ell(\mathbb{F}_+)$ and $\partial_\triangleright \kappa(\mathbb{F}_+)$. The following is proved in section A.5.

1.8.2. Proposition.

- (a) *The ring $\mathbb{D}_{\triangleright}$ is an ID.*
- (b) *The basic $\mathbb{D}_{\triangleright}$ -module is faithful and \mathbb{U}^e -equivariant.*
- (c) *There are QMM $\partial_{\triangleleft} : \mathbb{U}' \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ and $\partial_{\triangleright} : \mathbb{U}' \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$.*
- (d) *The \mathcal{K} -linear map $\mathbb{F} \otimes \mathbb{U}' \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$, $f \otimes u \mapsto \ell(f)\partial_{\triangleleft}(u)$ is invertible.*

The adjoint \mathbb{U} -action on \mathbb{D} is not an Hopf algebra action. Thus it is convenient to introduce the following \mathcal{K} -subalgebras

$$\mathbb{D}' = \mathbb{F}' \sharp \mathbb{U}', \quad \mathbb{D}'_{\triangleright} = \mathbb{F}' \sharp \mathbb{U} \subset \mathbb{F}' \sharp \mathbb{U}^{[2]}.$$

Here \mathbb{U}' , \mathbb{U} embed into $\mathbb{U}^{[2]}$ as in 1.3.3(a). Both are $\mathbb{U}^{[2]}$ -algebras. Note that $\mathbb{D}'_{\triangleright} \simeq \mathbb{D}_{\triangleleft}$ by 1.4.3(b). The adjoint \mathbb{U} -action is given by

$$(\text{adu})(\ell(f)\partial_{\triangleright}(v)) = \ell(\text{adu}_1)(f)\partial_{\triangleright}(\text{adu}_2)(v).$$

To understand the semi-classical analogue of \mathbb{D}' it is useful to write a presentation in matrix form. Given formal symbols ℓ_{ij} , ℓ'_{ij} set $L = \sum_{i,j} e_{ij} \otimes \ell_{ij}$ and $L' = \sum_{i,j} e_{ij} \otimes \ell'_{ij}$. Let ℓ_{ω_n} , ℓ'_{ω_n} be the quantum determinants of L , L' . Let \mathbb{D}'_+ be the \mathcal{K} -algebra generated by $\{\ell_{ij}, \ell'_{ij}\}$ with the relations

$$\begin{aligned} R_{21}^q L_{13} R_{12}^q L_{23} &= L_{23} R_{21}^q L_{13} R_{12}^q, \\ R_{21}^q L'_{13} R_{12}^q L'_{23} &= L'_{23} R_{21}^q L'_{13} R_{12}^q, \\ R_{21}^q L_{13} R_{12}^q L'_{23} &= L'_{23} R_{21}^q L_{13} (R_{21}^q)^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

The following is proved in section A.5.

1.8.3. Proposition.

- (a) *There is a QMM $\partial_2 : (\mathbb{U}')^{[2]} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}'$.*
- (b) *The elements ℓ_{ω_n} , ℓ'_{ω_n} generate a denominator set of \mathbb{D}'_+ whose quotient ring is isomorphic to \mathbb{D}' .*

1.8.4. Remark. The ring $\mathbb{D}_{\triangleleft}$ satisfies properties similar to 1.8.2. For a future use, observe that $\partial_{\triangleright}(\mathbb{U}') \subset (\mathbb{D}_{\triangleright})^{\triangleleft \mathbb{U}}$, $\partial_{\triangleleft}(\mathbb{U}') \subset (\mathbb{D}_{\triangleright})^{\triangleright \mathbb{U}}$ and that $(\mathbb{D}_{\triangleright})^{\triangleleft \mathbb{U}}$, $(\mathbb{D}_{\triangleright})^{\triangleright \mathbb{U}}$ centralize each other in $\mathbb{D}_{\triangleright}$. See section A.5 for details.

1.9. QDO on \mathbb{P}^{n-1} .

In this section we study several versions of the ring of QDO on \mathbb{P}^{n-1} . First, write $\mathbb{R} = \mathbb{D}/\mathbb{I}_R$ where \mathbb{I}_R is the left ideal generated by $\partial_{\triangleleft}(\mathbb{U}'_{\pi})^{\varepsilon}$. It is a $\mathbb{U}_{\pi}^{\circ} \otimes \mathbb{U}$ -equivariant \mathbb{D} -module. Let $\mathbb{D}^{\pi} \subset \mathbb{D}$ be the set of right \mathbb{U}_{π} -invariant elements. It is a \mathbb{U} -algebra by 1.4.1(d). By 1.5.2 the subset $\mathbb{R}^{\pi} \subset \mathbb{R}$ of right \mathbb{U}_{π} -invariant elements is also a \mathbb{U} -algebra. It is the first analogue of DO on \mathbb{P}^{n-1} . For technical reasons we'll need two other different versions of the ring of QDO on \mathbb{P}^{n-1} .

The \mathcal{K} -linear isomorphism $\ell \otimes \partial_{\triangleleft} : \mathbb{F} \otimes \mathbb{U}' \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ factors to an isomorphism

$$\ell \otimes \partial_{\triangleleft} : \mathbb{F} \otimes \mathbb{V} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}.$$

Let \mathbb{R}_+ be the image of $\mathbb{F} \otimes \mathbb{V}_+$ by this isomorphism. It is a $\mathbb{U}_{\pi}^{\circ} \otimes \mathbb{U}$ -submodule of \mathbb{R} . Let $\mathbb{R}_+^{\pi} \subset \mathbb{R}_+$ be the set of \mathbb{U}_{π} -invariant elements, a \mathbb{U} -submodule again. Here we identify \mathbb{U}_{π} with the algebra $\mathbb{U}_{\pi} \otimes 1$. It is the second analogue of DO on \mathbb{P}^{n-1} .

Let $\mathbb{D}_\triangleright^\pi \subset \mathbb{D}_\triangleright$ be the set of right \mathbb{U}_π -invariant elements. The basic representation of $\mathbb{D}_\triangleright$ on \mathbb{F} factors to a representation of $\mathbb{D}_\triangleright^\pi$ on \mathbb{F}^π . Let $\mathbb{R}_\triangleright^\pi \subset \text{End}(\mathbb{F}^\pi)$ be the \mathcal{K} -subalgebra generated by the action of $\mathbb{D}_\triangleright^\pi$ on \mathbb{F}^π . It is the third analogue of DO on \mathbb{P}^{n-1} .

We'll also use some quotient ring. The elements $\ell(c_{1i})$, $\partial_\triangleright(k_\lambda)$, $i \in I$, $\lambda \in 2X_+$ belong to \mathbb{D}^π . Hence they map into \mathbb{R}^π . Let \mathbb{R}_Σ^π be the quotient ring obtained by inverting all these elements.

The following is proved in section A.6.

1.9.1. Proposition.

- (a) *The algebra $\mathbb{R}_\triangleright^\pi$ is an ID and an \mathbb{U} -algebra. The quotient ring $\mathbb{R}_{\triangleright,*}^\pi$ is a quantum torus.*
- (b) *The algebra \mathbb{R}^π is an ID and an \mathbb{U} -subalgebra of $\text{End}(\mathbb{F}^\pi)$. The quotient ring \mathbb{R}_Σ^π is a quantum torus.*
- (c) *The \mathcal{K} -subspace $\mathbb{R}_+^\pi \subset \mathbb{R}^\pi$ is an \mathbb{U} -subalgebra. There is an isomorphism of \mathbb{U} -equivariant \mathbb{F}^π -modules $\mathbb{F}^\pi \otimes^\pi \mathbb{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^\pi$.*

1.9.2. Remarks.

- (a) In 1.9.1(c) we have equipped $\mathbb{F}^\pi \otimes^\pi \mathbb{F}$ with the tensor product of the left \mathbb{U} -action on \mathbb{F}^π and the contragredient left \mathbb{U} -action on ${}^\pi \mathbb{F}$. The isomorphism $\mathbb{F}^\pi \otimes^\pi \mathbb{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^\pi$ is given by $f \otimes f' \mapsto \ell(f\iota(f'_1))\partial_\triangleleft \kappa(f'_2)$.
- (b) The left action of k_{ω_n} yields the \mathbb{Z} -grading on \mathbb{R}^π given by

$$\deg(x) = d \iff k_{\omega_n} \triangleright x = q^d x.$$

The subalgebra \mathbb{R}_+^π is also \mathbb{Z} -graded. The elements $c_{1i} \otimes 1, 1 \otimes c_{i1} \in \mathbb{F}^\pi \otimes^\pi \mathbb{F}$ have degree 1, -1 .

- (c) The proof of 1.9.1(b) uses the surjection $\mathbb{D}_i^\pi \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_i^\pi$. The natural map $\mathbb{D}^\pi \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\pi$ is not surjective. Indeed, the left action of k_{ω_n} yields a \mathbb{Z}_+ -grading on \mathbb{D}^π as in part (b) above. The canonical map $\mathbb{D}^\pi \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\pi$ preserves the grading, so it can't be surjective.
- (d) The map $\partial_\triangleright : \mathbb{U}' \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ factors to $\mathbb{U}' \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\pi$.

1.10. QDO on $G \times \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$.

First, we introduce a ring of QDO on $G \times G$. The Hopf algebra $\mathbb{H} = \mathbb{U}^\circ \otimes \mathbb{U}^{[3]}$ is equivalent to $(\mathbb{U}^e)^{\otimes 2}$. The tensor square $\mathbb{F}^{\otimes 2}$ is an $(\mathbb{U}^e)^{\otimes 2}$ -algebra such that

$$(u \otimes v \otimes u' \otimes v') \triangleright (f \otimes f') = (v \triangleright f \triangleleft \iota(u)) \otimes (v' \triangleright f' \triangleleft \iota(u')).$$

So we may twist the multiplication in $\mathbb{F}^{\otimes 2}$ to get an \mathbb{H} -algebra \mathbb{G} . Now we define some subalgebra of the smash-product $\mathbb{G} \sharp \mathbb{H}$. Set $\mathbb{H}' = \iota(\mathbb{U}') \otimes (\mathbb{U}')^{[3]}$. The inclusions

$$a : \mathbb{U}^{[2]} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}, \quad u \mapsto 1 \otimes u \otimes 1,$$

$$b : \mathbb{U}^\circ \rightarrow \mathbb{H}, \quad u \mapsto u \otimes 1^3,$$

$$c : \mathbb{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}, \quad u \mapsto 1 \otimes \Delta^2(u)$$

restrict to algebra embeddings of $(\mathbb{U}')^{[2]}$, $\iota(\mathbb{U}')$ and \mathbb{U}' into \mathbb{H}' . Note that $(\mathbb{U}')^{[2]} \subset \mathbb{H}$ is a normal left coideal subalgebra by 1.3.3(a). Thus there is an \mathbb{H} -algebra $\mathbb{E} = \mathbb{G} \sharp (\mathbb{U}')^{[2]}$. Consider the following linear maps

$$\gamma : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}, \quad \ell(f) \partial_\triangleright(v) \mapsto \ell(f \otimes 1) \partial_\triangleright \varpi_2(v \otimes 1),$$

$$\gamma' : \mathbb{D}' \rightarrow \mathbb{E}, \quad \ell(f') \partial_\triangleright(u') \mapsto \ell(1 \otimes f') \partial_\triangleright \varpi_2(1 \otimes u'),$$

$$\psi : \mathbb{D} \otimes \mathbb{D}' \rightarrow \mathbb{E}, \quad d \otimes d' \mapsto \gamma(d) \gamma'(d').$$

The following is proved in section A.7.

1.10.1. Proposition.

- (a) The maps $\gamma : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}$ and $\gamma' : \mathbb{D}' \rightarrow \mathbb{E}$ are algebra homomorphisms.
- (b) The map $\psi : \mathbb{D} \otimes \mathbb{D}' \rightarrow \mathbb{E}$ is invertible.
- (c) The \mathbb{U} -actions on \mathbb{E} associated with b, c are given respectively by

$$u \triangleright \psi(d \otimes d') = \psi((d \triangleleft \iota(u)) \otimes d'), \quad u \triangleright \psi(d \otimes d') = \psi((u_1 \triangleright d) \otimes (\text{adu}_2)(d')).$$

- (d) The basic representation of \mathbb{E} on \mathbb{G} is faithful.
- (e) There is a quantum moment map $\partial_3 : \mathbb{H}' \rightarrow \mathbb{E}$.

Let $\partial_a, \partial_b, \partial_c$ be the maps composed of ∂_3 and a, b, c .

Let $\mathbb{G}_i, \mathbb{G}_*$ be the rings of quotients of \mathbb{G} relative to the multiplicative sets generated by $c_{1i} \otimes 1$ and $\{c_{1i} \otimes 1\}$. Let $\mathbb{G}^\pi \subset \mathbb{G}$ be the set of \mathbb{U}_π -invariant elements for the action associated with the map b . It is a subalgebra of \mathbb{G} . We define $\mathbb{E}_i, \mathbb{E}_*$ and \mathbb{E}^π in the same way.

Now we can introduce the ring of QDO on $G \times \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$. It is one of the main objects of this paper. Put $\mathbb{S} = \mathbb{E}/\mathbb{I}_\mathbb{S}$ where \mathbb{S} is the left ideal generated by $\partial_b \iota(\mathbb{U}'_\pi)^\varepsilon$. The quantum reduction of \mathbb{E} relative to ∂_b yields the algebra

$$(1.10.2) \quad \mathbb{S}^\pi = \mathbb{E} // \iota(\mathbb{U}'_\pi).$$

The \mathbb{U} -action on \mathbb{E} associated with the map c is called the adjoint action. It factors to a \mathbb{U} -action on \mathbb{S}^π . The following is proved in section A.7.

1.10.3. Proposition.

- (a) The map ψ factors to linear isomorphisms $\mathbb{R} \otimes \mathbb{D}' \rightarrow \mathbb{S}, \mathbb{R}^\pi \otimes \mathbb{D}' \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^\pi$.
- (b) The ring \mathbb{S}^π is an ID. The maps ∂_a, ∂_c factor to $\partial_a : (\mathbb{U}')^{[2]} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^\pi, \partial_c : \mathbb{U}' \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^\pi$. Both are QMM.

1.10.4. Remarks.

- (a) The relations for \mathbb{D}'_+ in 1.8.3 are homogeneous. We equip \mathbb{D}' with the \mathbb{Z} -grading such that $\deg(\ell_{ij}) = \deg(\ell'_{ij}) = 1$.
- (b) We equip \mathbb{D} with the \mathbb{Z} -grading such that $\deg(\ell(c_{ij})) = 1$ and $\deg(\partial_b \kappa(c_{ij})) = 0$, compare 1.9.2(c).
- (c) We equip \mathbb{E} with the \mathbb{Z} -grading such that the linear map $\psi : \mathbb{D} \otimes \mathbb{D}' \rightarrow \mathbb{E}$ is homogeneous of degree 0. This grading is preserved by the \mathbb{U} -action associated with the maps b, c . Further ∂_b, ∂_c map into the homogeneous component of degree 0 by A.7.4(b) and A.5.3.
- (d) We equip \mathbb{S}^π with the \mathbb{Z} -grading such that the linear map $\psi : \mathbb{R}^\pi \otimes \mathbb{D}' \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^\pi$ is homogeneous of degree 0. Here $\mathbb{R}^\pi, \mathbb{D}'$ are given the gradings in 1.9.2(b), 1.10.4(a). In other words, the grading on \mathbb{S}^π is given by the action of k_{ω_n} associated with the map c , see 1.9.2(b).

1.11. The deformed Harish-Chandra homomorphism.

The purpose of this section is to define a particular homomorphism between two different rings of QDO. Our construction uses intertwiners. First we recall what are intertwiners. For $V, W \in \mathbf{Mod}(\mathbb{U})$ there is a representation of \mathbb{U} on $\text{Hom}(V, W \otimes V)$ given by

$$(u \triangleright f)(v) = u_1 \triangleright f(\iota(u_2) \triangleright v).$$

The \mathbb{U} -invariant elements are the \mathbb{U} -linear maps $V \rightarrow W \otimes V$.

We define the adjoint representation of \mathbb{U} on $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{U}, W)$ as follows. For any $u \in \mathbb{U}$, $g \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{U}, W)$ the map $(\text{adu})g \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{U}, W)$ is given by $x \mapsto u_1 \triangleright g(\text{ad}_r(u_2)x)$. This action preserves the subspace $W \otimes \mathbb{U}^* \subset \text{Hom}(\mathbb{U}, W)$ of finite rank operators. Further the adjoint action on $W \otimes \mathbb{U}^*$ is given by

$$(\text{adu})(w \otimes f) = (u_1 \triangleright w) \otimes (\text{adu}_2)f.$$

Now, assume that $V \in \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{U})$. We have an embedding of \mathbb{U} -modules

$$\text{Hom}(V, W \otimes V) \subset \text{Hom}(\mathbb{U}, W)$$

taking g to the map

$$u \mapsto \sum_i (\text{id}_W \otimes \varphi_i : g(\iota(u)k_{2\rho}v_i)).$$

Here (v_i) , (φ_i) are dual bases of V , V^* . Let $I(W, V)$ be the image of this map. Put

$$W \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{F} = \sum_{V \in \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{U})} I(W, V).$$

This is an \mathbb{U} -module for the adjoint action. Taking invariants commutes with direct limits. Thus the set of \mathbb{U} -invariant elements in $W \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{F}$ is the sum of the spaces of intertwiners operators $V \rightarrow W \otimes V$.

Now we can define the deformed Harish-Chandra homomorphism. Before to do that we must define a new ring of QDO. We'll see latter that this ring, denoted \mathbb{T}^0 , is indeed a quantum analogue of the ring of differential operators on the punctual Hilbert scheme of \mathbb{A}^2 . Fix an unit $t \in \mathcal{K}$. Set $\bar{\chi} = \chi \circ \iota$, where χ is the unique \mathcal{K} -algebra homomorphism

$$(1.11.1) \quad \chi : \mathbb{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}, \quad k_\lambda \mapsto q^{\lambda \cdot \omega_n} t^{-\lambda \cdot \omega_n}.$$

Consider the quantum reduction relative to ∂_c

$$\mathbb{T}^0 = \mathbb{S}^\pi //_{\bar{\chi}} \mathbb{U}'.$$

It is a \mathcal{K} -algebra. Note that \mathbb{T}^0 is also the quantum reduction relative to ∂_b , ∂_c

$$\mathbb{T}^0 = \mathbb{E} //_{\varepsilon \otimes \bar{\chi}} (\iota(\mathbb{U}'_\pi) \otimes \mathbb{U}').$$

The \mathcal{K} -algebra \mathbb{T}^0 is equipped with two natural algebra homomorphisms. Indeed, recall that $\Delta(\mathbb{U}') \subset (\mathbb{U}')^{[2]}$ by 1.7.1(a). Thus we have maps

$$\begin{aligned} z' &= \gamma' \circ \ell : \mathbb{F}' \rightarrow \mathbb{E}, \\ z &= \partial_a \circ \Delta : \mathbb{U}' \rightarrow \mathbb{E}. \end{aligned}$$

They yield algebra homomorphisms

$$(1.11.2) \quad \begin{aligned} z' &: Z(\mathbb{F}') \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^0, \\ z &: Z(\mathbb{U}') \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^0. \end{aligned}$$

We'll drop the symbols z, z' when there is no danger of confusion. Indeed $Z(\mathbb{F}') \subset \mathbb{F}'$ is the set of \mathbb{U} -invariant elements for the adjoint action by 1.7.1(a). Thus z' maps into \mathbb{T}^0 by definition of γ' . Similarly z maps into \mathbb{T}^0 because $\partial_a(u_1 \otimes u_2)$ commutes with $\partial_c(v)$ for each $u \in Z(\mathbb{U}')$, $v \in \mathbb{U}'$. For a future use, recall that there is an unique \mathcal{K} -algebra isomorphism

$$\Omega : \mathbb{U}_0^{\Sigma_n} \rightarrow Z(\mathbb{U}')$$

such that the element $\Omega_i = \Omega(\sum_w k_{w(\omega_i)})$ acts on the module $V(\lambda)$ by multiplication by the scalar $\sum_w q^{(2\rho+\lambda) \cdot w(\omega_i)}$ for each i, λ .

To formulate the main result of this section we need an auxiliary quantum torus. Note that \mathbb{U}_0 is a Hopf algebra and that the pairing

$$\mathbb{F}_0 \times \mathbb{U}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{K}, \quad (q^\mu, k_\lambda) \mapsto q^{\mu \cdot \lambda}$$

yields an inclusion $\mathbb{F}_0 \subset \mathbb{U}_0^*$. Let $\mathbb{D}'_0 = \mathbb{F}_0 \# \mathbb{U}_0$, the corresponding smash product. It is a \mathcal{K} -algebra which is generated by elements $\partial_{\flat}(k_\lambda), \ell(q^\mu)$ with $\lambda, \mu \in X$. We'll drop the symbols ∂_{\flat}, ℓ when there is no danger of confusion. Let $\mathbb{D}_0 \subset \mathbb{D}'_0$ be the subalgebra generated by the set $\{k_\lambda, q^\mu; \lambda \in 2X, \mu \in X\}$. Let $\mathbb{D}'_{0,*}, \mathbb{D}_{0,*}$ be the rings of quotients with respect to the multiplicative set generated by

$$\{q^\alpha - t^{2j}q^m; \alpha \in \Pi, m \in \mathbb{Z}, j = 0, -1\}.$$

There is a Σ_n -action on $\mathbb{D}_{0,*}$ given by $w(q^\lambda) = q^{w\lambda}$ and $w(k_\lambda) = k_{w\lambda}$ for each w, λ . Let $\mathbb{D}_{0,*}^{\Sigma_n}$ be the set of Σ_n -invariant elements. Consider the \mathcal{K} -algebra homomorphisms

$$(1.11.3) \quad \begin{aligned} L' : Z(\mathbb{F}') &\rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{0,*}^{\Sigma_n}, \quad f \mapsto \varrho_0(f), \\ L : Z(\mathbb{U}') &\rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{0,*}^{\Sigma_n}, \quad \Omega_i \mapsto \sum_w \prod_{\alpha} \frac{t^2 q^{w(\alpha)} - 1}{q^{w(\alpha)} - 1} k_{2w(\omega_i)}. \end{aligned}$$

The product runs over all positive root α such that $\alpha \cdot \omega_i = 1$.

1.11.4. Theorem. *There is a \mathcal{K} -algebra homomorphism $\Phi : \mathbb{T}^0 \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{0,*}^{\Sigma_n}$ such that $z'(f) \mapsto L'(f)$ and $z(u) \mapsto L(u)$ for $f \in Z(\mathbb{F}')$, $u \in Z(\mathbb{U}')$.*

Proof: The proof is quite technical. To facilitate the reading we first explain the main arguments of the proof and we split it into five different steps. The homomorphism Φ comes from a quantum version of the radial part of invariant differential operators. First we prove that \mathbb{T}^0 acts on the space intertwiners of a particular \mathbb{U} -module W_t . This module was already introduced in [EK]. A quantum torus $\mathbb{D}_{0,*}^{\Sigma_n}$ acts also on the set of generalized traces of those intertwiners. The radial part is a linear map $\phi : \mathbb{T}^0 \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{0,*}^{\Sigma_n}$ which intertwines both actions. Our map Φ is just a renormalized version of ϕ .

Step 1 : First, we rewrite the \mathcal{K} -algebra \mathbb{T}^0 in a slightly different way. The linear map $\chi \otimes \varepsilon : \mathbb{U}^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$ restricts to an algebra homomorphism $(\mathbb{U}')^{[2]} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$. By 1.5.3(c) there is a \mathcal{K} -algebra automorphism

$$\nu : \mathbb{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}, \quad \ell(f \otimes f') \partial_{\flat}(v \otimes u') \mapsto \ell(f \otimes f') \partial_{\flat}(v^x \otimes u').$$

By A.7.4(e), for each $u \in \mathbb{U}'$ we have

$$\nu \partial_b \iota(u) = \partial_b \iota(u^X) = \partial_b((\iota u)^{\bar{X}}), \quad \nu \partial_c(u) = \partial_c(u^X).$$

Thus 1.5.3(d) yields a \mathcal{K} -algebra isomorphism

$$(1.11.5) \quad \mathbb{T}^0 \simeq \mathbb{E} //_{\bar{X} \otimes \varepsilon} (\iota(\mathbb{U}'_\pi) \otimes \mathbb{U}').$$

Step 2 : Next, we introduce a particular \mathbb{U} -module W_t which we'll use to define a space of intertwiners. We'll define W_t as an object of $\mathbf{Mod}(\mathbb{F}_*^\pi, \mathbb{U})$. A \mathcal{K} -basis of W_t consists of the elements a_μ , $\mu \in X$. The $\mathbb{D}_{\triangleright,*}^\pi$ -action is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_\triangleright(k_\lambda)(a_\mu) &= q^{\lambda \cdot \mu} a_\mu, \\ \partial_\triangleright(\dot{f}_i)(a_\mu) &= (q^{\mu_i+1} t^{-1} - q^{-\mu_i-1} t) a_{\mu-\alpha_i}, \\ \partial_\triangleright(\dot{e}_i)(a_\mu) &= (q^{\mu_{i+1}+1} t^{-1} - q^{-\mu_{i+1}-1} t) a_{\mu+\alpha_i}, \\ \ell(c_{1\lambda})(a_\mu) &= q^{\tilde{\lambda} \cdot (\mu + \omega_n)} t^{-\tilde{\lambda} \cdot \omega_n} a_{\lambda+\mu}. \end{aligned}$$

Compare 1.7.3(c). Note that the representation of \mathbb{U} on W_t is precisely the weight \mathbb{U} -module denoted W_k in [EK]. Here k is a formal symbol such that $t = q^k$.

Step 3 : Now, we construct a \mathbb{T}^0 -action on the space I^0 of intertwiners

$$V \rightarrow W_t \otimes V, \quad V \in \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{U}).$$

Since the algebra \mathbb{T}^0 is a quantum reduction of the algebra \mathbb{E} we'll indeed define a $\iota(\mathbb{U}_\pi) \otimes \mathbb{U}$ -equivariant \mathbb{E} -module $W \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{F}$ such that I^0 is the set of $(\iota(\mathbb{U}_\pi) \otimes \mathbb{U}, \bar{X} \otimes \varepsilon)$ -invariant elements in $W \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{F}$. Then we apply 1.5.2(c).

The induced \mathbb{F}_* -module $W = \mathbb{F}_* \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_*^\pi} W_t$ belongs to $\mathbf{Mod}(\mathbb{F}_*, \mathbb{U})$. So it is a $\mathbb{D}_{\triangleright,*}$ -module. The \mathbb{U} -action on W is given by

$$u \triangleright (f \otimes w) = (u_1 \triangleright f) \otimes (u_2 \triangleright w).$$

Consider the \mathbb{U} -module $W \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{F}$. It is equipped with the action of the \mathcal{K} -algebra $\mathbb{D}_\triangleright \otimes \mathbb{D}_\triangleleft$ such that $\mathbb{D}_\triangleright$ acts on W as above and \mathbb{D}_\triangleleft acts on \mathbb{F} via the basic representation. In (A.7.3) we have defined a \mathcal{K} -algebra homomorphism

$$\Xi : \mathbb{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_\triangleright \otimes \mathbb{D}_\triangleleft, \quad \partial_3(u \otimes v \otimes u' \otimes v') \mapsto \partial_\triangleleft \iota(u) \partial_\triangleright(v) \otimes \partial_\triangleleft \iota(u') \partial_\triangleright(v').$$

Thus the \mathcal{K} -algebra \mathbb{E} acts on $W \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{F}$ via Ξ . The \mathbb{U} -action on $W \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{F}$ is given by

$$(\text{adu})(w \otimes f) = (u_1 \triangleright w) \otimes (\text{adu}_2)f.$$

If $u \in \mathbb{U}'$ this action is the same as the action given by the QMM

$$\partial_c : \mathbb{U}' \rightarrow \mathbb{E}.$$

Now let $I = W_t \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{F}$. The inclusion $W_t \rightarrow W$, $w \mapsto 1 \otimes w$ is obviously \mathbb{U} -equivariant. Thus I is indeed a \mathbb{U} -submodule of $W \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{F}$. The elements of $\partial_b(\iota \mathbb{U}'_\pi)^{\bar{X}}$

act on $W \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{F}$ through the \mathbb{E} -action. They annihilate the subspace I . More precisely, we have

$$I = (W \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{F})^{\pi, \chi}$$

(left to the reader). Here we use the notation in (1.3.1). Let $I^0 \subset I$ be the set of \mathbb{U} -invariant elements. We have proved the following

- the \mathbb{E} -action on $W \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{F}$ factors to a \mathbb{T}^0 -action on I^0 by 1.5.2(c), (1.11.5),
- the \mathcal{K} -vector space I^0 is spanned by the intertwining operators $V \rightarrow W_t \otimes V$ with $V \in \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{U})$.

Step 4 : Next, we use the generalized trace on intertwiners in I^0 and we define the corresponding radial part for elements of \mathbb{T}^0 . This yields a \mathcal{K} -algebra homomorphism ϕ from \mathbb{T}^0 to a quantum torus $\mathbb{D}'_{0,\star}$. See (1.11.10) below.

Let $\hat{\mathbb{F}}_0$ be the \mathcal{K} -algebra of formal series of the form

$$\sum_{\mu \in S} \sum_{\nu \in Y_+} a_{\mu\nu} \cdot \mu q^{-\nu}$$

where $a_{\mu\nu} \in \mathcal{K}$ and $S \subset X'$ is a finite subset. The \mathcal{K} -linear map

$$\varrho = \text{id} \otimes \varrho_0 : W \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{F} \rightarrow W \otimes \hat{\mathbb{F}}_0$$

factors to a linear map

$$\varrho : I^0 \rightarrow W_{t,0} \otimes \hat{\mathbb{F}}_0.$$

This is the generalized trace map mentioned above. Note that the zero weight subspace $W_{t,0} \subset W_t$ is one-dimensional. We may abbreviate $\mathcal{K} = W_{t,0}$, hopping it will not create any confusion. Thus we obtain a linear map

$$\varrho : I^0 \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{F}}_0.$$

Taking expansions yields an inclusion $\mathbb{F}_{0,\star} \subset \hat{\mathbb{F}}_0$. Thus the \mathcal{K} -algebra $\mathbb{D}'_{0,\star}$ acts on $\hat{\mathbb{F}}_0$ and the \mathcal{K} -algebra $\mathbb{U} \otimes \mathbb{D}'_{0,\star}$ acts on $W_t \otimes \hat{\mathbb{F}}_0$. The following is proved in [EK].

1.11.6. Lemma.

- Fix a \mathcal{K} -vector space V . If $D \in \text{Hom}(W_{t,0}, V) \otimes \mathbb{D}'_{0,\star}$ vanishes on $\varrho(I^0)$ then it is zero.*
- There is a linear map $\nabla : \mathbb{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{U} \otimes \mathbb{D}'_{0,\star}$ such that $(\nabla u)\varrho(g) = \varrho((zu)g)$ for each $g \in I^0$.*

Using this lemma we can construct the radial part, which is a \mathcal{K} -algebra homomorphism $\phi : \mathbb{T}^0 \rightarrow \mathbb{D}'_{0,\star}$. Indeed, there is a unique left $\mathbb{D}_\triangleright$ -module homomorphism

$$\mathbb{D}_\triangleright \otimes \mathbb{D}_\triangleleft \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_\triangleright \otimes \mathbb{D}'_{0,\star}, \quad \partial_\triangleright(u_1) \otimes \ell(f) \partial_\triangleleft(u_2) \mapsto (1 \otimes \ell \varrho_0(f))(\partial_\triangleright \otimes 1)(\nabla u),$$

for each $u \in \mathbb{U}$, $f \in \mathbb{F}$. Composing it with Ξ we get a \mathcal{K} -linear map

$$(1.11.7) \quad \phi : \mathbb{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_\triangleright \otimes \mathbb{D}'_{0,\star}.$$

By 1.11.6(b) we have

$$(1.11.8) \quad \phi(x) \cdot \varrho(g) = \varrho(x \cdot g), \quad \forall g \in I^0, x \in \mathbb{E}.$$

In other words the operator $\phi(x)$ is the radial part of the operator x .

The $\mathbb{D}_\triangleright$ -action on W yields a linear map $\mathbb{D}_\triangleright \rightarrow \text{Hom}(W_{t,0}, W)$. Composing it with the map ϕ in (1.11.7) we get a linear map

$$(1.11.9) \quad \phi : \mathbb{E} \rightarrow \text{Hom}(W_{t,0}, W) \otimes \mathbb{D}'_{0,\star}.$$

It vanishes on the left ideal generated by $\partial_b \iota(\mathbb{U}'_\pi)^{\bar{x}}$ and $\partial_c(\mathbb{U}')^\varepsilon$ by 1.11.6(a) and (1.11.8). Thus, by (1.11.5), it factors to a linear map

$$(1.11.10) \quad \mathbb{T}^0 \rightarrow \text{End}(W_{t,0}) \otimes \mathbb{D}'_{0,\star} = \mathbb{D}'_{0,\star}.$$

Let ϕ denote also this map. The identity (1.11.8) holds again for this new map ϕ . Thus ϕ is an algebra homomorphism by 1.11.6(a).

Step 5 : Finally we renormalize the map ϕ in a suitable way, and we check that the new map satisfies the requirements in the theorem.

If $f \in Z(\mathbb{F}')$ then we have $\Xi \gamma' \ell(f) = 1 \otimes \ell(f)$ by A.7.4(d). Thus $\phi z'(f) = \ell_{\mathcal{Q}_0}(f)$. We have also $\phi z(u) = \nabla(u)$ for each $u \in Z(\mathbb{U}')$. Let $\pi \in \hat{\mathbb{F}}_0$ be the expansion of the infinite product

$$q^{-\rho} t^\rho \prod_{i,\alpha} (1 - q^{2i} q^{-\alpha}) / (1 - q^{2i-2} t^2 q^{-\alpha}).$$

Here i runs over all positive integers and α over all positive roots. Let Φ be the composition of ϕ and the conjugation by $\ell(\pi)^{-1}$. The map Φ is an algebra homomorphism such that $\Phi(f) = L'(f)$ for $f \in Z(\mathbb{F}')$. By [EK, thm. 4] we have also $\Phi(u) = L(u)$ for $u \in Z(\mathbb{U}')$.

Now, we must check that $\Phi(\mathbb{T}^0) \subset \mathbb{D}_{0,\star}^{\Sigma_n}$. The inclusion $\Phi(\mathbb{T}^0) \subset \mathbb{D}_{0,\star}$ is a routine computation using the inductive construction of ∇ in op. cit. Let us concentrate on the Σ_n -invariance. Fix an element $x \in \mathbb{T}^0$. We know that $\Phi(x) \in \mathbb{D}_{0,\star}$. We must prove that it is Σ_n -invariant. To do that we'll use the following refinement of 1.11.6. For $\lambda \in X$ there is a unique nonzero intertwiner

$$g_\lambda : M(q^\lambda t^\rho) \rightarrow W_t \otimes M(q^\lambda t^\rho),$$

up to a multiplicative scalar, because $M(q^\lambda t^\rho)$ is an irreducible Verma module.

1.11.11. Lemma.

- (a) If $\lambda + \rho \in X_+$ then $\pi^{-1} \varrho(g_\lambda) \in \mathbb{F}_0^{\Sigma_n}$.
- (b) Fix $D \in \mathbb{D}'_{0,\star}$. If $D \varrho(g_\lambda) = 0$ for all weight λ which is far enough in the dominant Weyl chamber then $D = 0$.
- (c) For each $x \in \mathbb{T}^0$ there is a finite subset $\Lambda' \subset X_+$ such that $x \cdot g_\lambda$ belongs to $\sum_{\lambda' \in \Lambda'} I(W_t, V(\lambda')) \otimes M(q^\lambda t^\rho)$ for all weight λ .
- (d) For each $\lambda' \in X$ the module $V(\lambda') \otimes M(q^\lambda t^\rho)$ admits a flag whose quotients are isomorphic to the Verma modules $M(q^\mu t^\rho)$ such that $\mu - \lambda$ belongs to the multiset of weights of $V(\lambda')$, counted with their multiplicities.

By 1.11.11(c), (d) there is a finite subset $\Lambda' \subset X$ such that $x \cdot g_\lambda$ is a linear combination of the intertwiners g_μ with $\mu \in \lambda + \Lambda'$ for each $\lambda \in X$. If λ is far enough in the dominant Weyl chamber then we have $\lambda + \rho + \Lambda' \in X_+$. So 1.11.8, 1.11.11(a) imply that

$$(\Phi(x) - w\Phi(x)) \cdot \pi^{-1} \varrho(g_\lambda) = 0, \quad \forall w \in \Sigma_n.$$

Therefore $\Phi(x)$ is Σ_n -invariant by 1.11.11(b). □

Proof of 1.11.11 : (a), (b) are proved in [EK], (c) is left to the reader and (d) is well-known. □

2. ROOTS OF UNITY

2.1. Reminder on Poisson geometry.

Let A be any CNID. By a Poisson A -algebra we mean a commutative affine A -algebra with a Lie bracket satisfying the Leibniz rule. A Poisson A -scheme is a A -scheme X such that $\mathcal{O}(U)$ is a Poisson A -algebra for each open set $U \subset X$. A Poisson group is a Poisson group A -scheme whose structural morphisms are Poisson homomorphisms. In the same way we define a Poisson action of a Poisson group on a Poisson scheme. See [L3] for background on Poisson geometry.

Let $D = G^2$ and let $G \subset D$ denote the diagonal subgroup. Consider the groups

$$G^\vee = \{g^\vee = (u_-^{-1}h^{-1}, u_+h) \in D; u_\pm \in U_\pm, h \in H\}, \quad D^\vee = G \times G^\vee.$$

We'll use the following notation in \mathfrak{g}

$$\bar{e}_i = e_{i,i+1}, \quad \bar{f}_i = e_{i+1,i}, \quad \bar{h}_\lambda = \sum_i \lambda_i e_{ii}, \quad \forall i \in I, \lambda \in X.$$

We equip \mathfrak{g} with the nondegenerate invariant bilinear form $\langle : \rangle$ such that

$$\langle \bar{h}_\lambda : \bar{h}_{\lambda'} \rangle = \lambda \cdot \lambda', \quad \lambda, \lambda' \in X.$$

Let $\mathfrak{d} = \mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$, the Lie algebra of D . It is equipped with the nondegenerate invariant bilinear form given by

$$(2.1.1) \quad \langle (x, x') : (y, y') \rangle = -\langle x : y \rangle + \langle x' : y' \rangle.$$

This yields a linear isomorphism

$$\sharp : \mathfrak{d}^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{d}.$$

It factors to an isomorphism $\sharp : (\mathfrak{g}^\vee)^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$. Let \sharp denote also the inverse map $\mathfrak{g} \rightarrow (\mathfrak{g}^\vee)^*$. From now on it will be simpler to use the following notation

$$\mathfrak{g}^* = \mathfrak{g}^\vee, \quad G^* = G^\vee, \quad D^* = D^\vee.$$

Equip G with the Drinfeld-Sklyanin bracket and G^* with the dual bracket. Let X be a Poisson scheme with a right Poisson G -action. The infinitesimal action of $x \in \mathfrak{g}$ on X is a derivation $x \triangleright$ of \mathcal{O}_X . For $f \in \mathcal{O}(G^*)$ we abbreviate $f^\sharp = \sharp(d_e f)$, an element in \mathfrak{g} . A G -equivariant Poisson moment map is a Poisson algebra homomorphism $\partial : \mathcal{O}(G^*) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(X)$ such that

$$(2.1.2) \quad \{\partial f, \varphi\} = (f_1^\sharp \triangleright \varphi) \partial f_2, \quad \forall f, \varphi.$$

Here the map $f \mapsto f_1 \otimes f_2$ is the comultiplication of $\mathcal{O}(G^*)$. Let $U \subset X$ be a G -invariant open subset. It is well-known that $\mathcal{O}(U)^G \subset \mathcal{O}(U)$ is a Poisson subalgebra. Let $I \subset \mathcal{O}(U)$ be the ideal generated by $\partial\mathcal{O}(G^*)^\varepsilon$. The Poisson bracket on $\mathcal{O}(U)$ yields a Poisson bracket on the algebra $B = (\mathcal{O}(U)/I)^G$ such that the obvious map $\mathcal{O}(U)^G \rightarrow B$ is a Poisson algebra homomorphism.

We define Poisson brackets on the groups D, D^* as follows. Let \mathfrak{d} be the Lie algebra of D . We define a bivector $\pi_0 \in \wedge^2 \mathfrak{d}$ by the formula

$$\langle \pi_0 : x \wedge y \rangle = \langle x - x^* : y \rangle - \langle x^* : y \rangle.$$

Here $x^* \in \mathfrak{g}^*$, the Lie algebra of G^* , and $x - x^* \in \mathfrak{g}$, the diagonal of \mathfrak{d} . The bivector field on D is given by $\pi_D(d) = d \triangleright \pi_0 + \pi_0 \triangleleft d$ where $\triangleright, \triangleleft$ are the left and right translations. The multiplication in D gives the étale map

$$D^* \rightarrow D, \quad (g, g^*) \mapsto (g, g)g^*.$$

Thus the Poisson bracket on D lifts to D^* . Let $\pi_G, \pi_{G^*}, \pi_{D^*}$ be the Poisson bivector fields of G, G^*, D^* . An explicit formula for π_{D^*} is given in A.8.6(a) below. Recall that $G_\Sigma \subset G$ is the open Bruhat cell. We set

$$D_\Sigma = \{(g, h) \in D; h \in G_\Sigma, ghg^{-1} \in G_\Sigma\}.$$

2.2. QDO on G at roots of unity.

Now we collect several facts on quantum groups at roots of unity. The reader may skip this section and return when needed.

Recall that \mathcal{K} is an extension of $\mathbb{Q}(q)$. Let $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{K}$ be a subring such that $\mathcal{K} = \text{Frac}(\mathcal{A})$. We'll assume that $\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}] \subset \mathcal{A}$. Fix an unit $t \in \mathcal{A}$. Let $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow A$ be a ring homomorphism. Let $\tau, \zeta \in A$ be the images of q, t . Let l be the order of τ in the multiplicative group of A . We'll be mainly interested by the case where l is finite. In this case we'll always assume that $l = p^e$, an odd prime power with $e > 0$. Occasionally we may use an A -algebra k . We'll always assume that \mathcal{A}, A, k are CNID with global dimension ≤ 2 . We'll set $K = \text{Frac}(A)$. Unless specified otherwise we'll also assume that

$$\mathcal{A} \rightarrow A \rightarrow k$$

is a diagram of local rings and that the residual characteristic is zero or is large enough. We'll call (\mathcal{A}, A, k) a modular triple and $(\mathcal{A}, A), (A, k)$ modular pairs. Examples of modular triples are given in 2.2.5 below.

For any \mathcal{A} -module $\mathbb{V}_{\mathcal{A}}$ we abbreviate $\mathbb{V}_A = \mathbb{V}_{\mathcal{A}} \otimes A$. If l is finite we'll write $\mathbf{V}_A = \mathbb{V}_A$. If the ring A is clear from the context we'll drop it.

We use the following notation for q -numbers : $[r] = (q^r - q^{-r})/(q - q^{-1})$ and $[r]! = \prod_{s=1}^r [s]!$. For each $x \in \mathbb{U}$ we call $x^{(r)} = x^r/[r]!$ the quantum divided power.

Let $\mathbb{U}_{\mathcal{A}} \subset \mathbb{U}$ be the Lusztig lattice, as defined in [DL, sec. 3.4]. See also [BG3, sec. III.7] for a review. It is the \mathcal{A} -subalgebra generated by $e_\alpha^{(r)}, f_\alpha^{(r)}, k_\lambda$ and $h_\lambda^{(r)} = \prod_{s=1}^r (k_\lambda q^{1-s} - 1)(q^s - 1)^{-1}$ where $\alpha \in S, r \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ and $\lambda \in X$.

Let $\mathbb{U}_{\mathcal{A}} \subset \mathbb{U}$ be the Deconcini-Kac-Procesi lattice used in [DP, sec. 12.1]. See also [BG3, sec. III.6] for a review. It is the \mathcal{A} -subalgebra generated by the elements e_α, f_α and k_λ . Here α is a simple root and $\lambda \in X$.

Let $\dot{\mathbb{U}}_{0,\mathcal{A}}, \mathbb{U}_{0,\mathcal{A}}$ be the corresponding Cartan subalgebras. Recall that we have fixed a reduced expression for w_0 . This yields an ordering $\beta_1 \leq \beta_2 \leq \dots \leq \beta_N$ of the positive roots. For any sequence $m = (m_i)$ of integers ≥ 0 we set

$$(2.2.1) \quad |m| = \sum_i m_i \beta_i.$$

Given two sequences $m = (m_i), n = (n_i)$ as above we define the monomial

$$\dot{e}^m k_\lambda \iota(\dot{f}^n) = \dot{e}_{\beta_1}^{m_1} \dots \dot{e}_{\beta_N}^{m_N} k_\lambda \dot{f}_{\beta_N}^{n_N} \dots \dot{f}_{\beta_1}^{n_1}.$$

These monomials form an \mathcal{A} -basis of $\mathbb{U}_{\mathcal{A}}$.

Let $\mathbb{F}_{\mathcal{A}} \subset \mathbb{F}$ be the Hopf \mathcal{A} -algebra dual to $\dot{\mathbb{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}$, i.e., the sum of the coefficient spaces $\text{cf}(V_{\mathcal{A}}(\lambda))$, $\lambda \in X_+$, of the $\mathbb{U}_{\mathcal{A}}$ -modules of type 1 which are free of finite rank as \mathcal{A} -modules. It is known that $\mathbb{F}_{\mathcal{A}}$ is a free \mathcal{A} -module.

Set $\mathbb{F}'_{\mathcal{A}} = \mathbb{F}_{\mathcal{A}}$ as an \mathcal{A} -module with the multiplication m' from section 1.7. Set also $\dot{\mathbb{H}}_{\mathcal{A}} = \dot{\mathbb{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\otimes 4}$ as an \mathcal{A} -algebra with the coproduct from section 1.10.

The other lattices are defined in a similar way. For instance $\mathbb{G}_{\mathcal{A}} = \mathbb{F}_{\mathcal{A}} \otimes \mathbb{F}_{\mathcal{A}}$ as a \mathcal{A} -module with the multiplication in section 1.10, $\mathbb{U}_{\mathcal{A}}^{[2]} = \mathbb{U}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\otimes 2}$ as an \mathcal{A} -algebra with the coproduct in section 1.7 (up to some completion), $\mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}} = \kappa(\mathbb{F}'_{\mathcal{A}})$, $(\mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}})^e = \iota(\mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}}) \otimes \mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}}$, $(\mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}})^{[2]} = \varpi_2(\mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}} \otimes \mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}})$, $\mathbb{D}'_{\mathcal{A}} = \mathbb{F}'_{\mathcal{A}} \sharp \mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}}$, $\mathbb{D}'_{\flat,\mathcal{A}} = \mathbb{F}'_{\mathcal{A}} \sharp \mathbb{U}_{\mathcal{A}}$, $\mathbb{D}_{\flat,\mathcal{A}} = \mathbb{F}_{\mathcal{A}} \sharp \mathbb{U}_{\mathcal{A}}$, $\mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{A}} = \mathbb{F}_{\mathcal{A}} \sharp \mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}}$, $\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}} = \mathbb{G}_{\mathcal{A}} \sharp (\mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}})^{[2]}$, etc.

Now let us assume that l is finite. Let \mathfrak{U} be the hyperalgebra of G , an \mathbb{A} -algebra. Let $\mathbf{u} \subset \dot{\mathbf{U}}$ be the image of the canonical map $\mathbf{U} \rightarrow \dot{\mathbf{U}}$, a normal Hopf subalgebra of $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$. See [L1, sec. 5.3] for a proof of the normality of \mathbf{u} . Lusztig's Frobenius is a ring homomorphism $\phi : \dot{\mathbf{U}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{U}$, see [L2, sec. 35], [DL, thm. 6.3]. The kernel of ϕ is generated by the augmentation ideal of \mathbf{u} . Therefore, given a module $V \in \mathbf{Mod}^{\text{lf}}(\dot{\mathbf{U}})$ such that \mathbf{u} acts trivially on V , the representation of $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ on V factors through ϕ , yielding a representation of \mathfrak{U} . Since V is locally finite, this is indeed a representation of G . We define $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\pi}, \mathbf{u}_{\pi}$ in the same way. Note that our definition of \mathbf{u} differs slightly from Lusztig's restricted quantized enveloping algebra. Indeed Lusztig's algebra has rank $2^n l^{n^2}$ while \mathbf{u} has rank l^{n^2} .

Let $\mathcal{U} \subset Z(\mathbf{U})$ be the \mathbb{A} -subalgebra generated by the elements

$$z_\lambda = k_\lambda^l, \quad y_\alpha = \iota(\dot{f}_\alpha^l), \quad x_\alpha = \dot{e}_\alpha^l, \quad \forall \alpha \in \Pi_+, \forall \lambda \in X.$$

We'll abbreviate $x_i = x_{\alpha_i}$, $y_i = y_{\alpha_i}$ and $z_i = z_{\alpha_i}$ for all $i \in I$. Let $\mathcal{F} \subset Z(\mathbf{F})$ be the \mathbb{A} -subalgebra generated by the elements

$$(c_{ij})^l, \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

It is known that \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F} are Hopf subalgebras of \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{F} . They are also direct summands as \mathbb{A} -modules. We'll set

$$\mathcal{U}' = \kappa(\mathcal{F}), \quad \mathcal{D} = \ell(\mathcal{F}) \partial_{\flat}(\mathcal{U}'), \quad \mathcal{D}_{\flat} = \ell(\mathcal{F}) \partial_{\flat}(\mathcal{U}).$$

We define the following maps

$$(2.2.2) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathfrak{s}_0 : G^* &\rightarrow G, \quad g^* \mapsto u_+ h^2 u_-, \\ \mathfrak{a} : G &\rightarrow G, \quad g \mapsto {}^{\tau}g^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Here the upper-script T holds for the transpose matrix. Note that \mathfrak{s}_0 is an étale cover of $\mathfrak{s}_0(G) = G_\Sigma$ and that \mathfrak{a} is an involution. Consider the composed homomorphism

$$\mathfrak{s} = \mathfrak{a} \circ \mathfrak{s}_0 : G^* \rightarrow G.$$

Setting $\hbar = l(q^l - q^{-l}), l(q^l - 1)$ respectively in A.10.2 we define Poisson brackets on \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F} . An explicit computation shows that they are defined over A . The following is proved in section A.8.

2.2.3. Proposition.

- (a) The A -algebras $\mathbb{U}_A, \mathbb{F}_A, \mathbb{U}'_A, \mathbb{F}'_A$ and $\mathbb{D}_{\triangleright, A}$ are NID. The map $\kappa : \mathbb{F}'_A \rightarrow \mathbb{U}'_A$ is an A -algebra isomorphism. We have $\mathbb{U}'_A \subset \mathbb{U}_A$. Further $\mathbb{F}_A, \mathbb{D}_A$ are $\dot{\mathbb{U}}_A^e$ -algebras and \mathbb{U}'_A is an $(\text{ad} \dot{\mathbb{U}}_A)$ -algebra. We have $\partial_{\triangleright}(\mathbb{U}'_A), \partial_{\triangleleft}(\mathbb{U}'_A), \partial_2((\mathbb{U}'_A)^{[2]}) \subset \mathbb{D}_A$ and $\psi(\mathbb{D}_A \otimes \mathbb{D}'_A), \partial_3(\mathbb{H}'_A) \subset \mathbb{E}_A$.
- (b) The map κ factors to an algebra isomorphism $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}'$. The maps $\partial_{\triangleright}, \partial_{\triangleleft}$ factor to algebra homomorphisms $\mathcal{U}' \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$. Further $\mathcal{U}', \mathcal{U}$ are $(\text{ad} G)$ -algebras, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{D} are G^2 -algebras and $\kappa : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}'$ commutes with the adjoint G -action.
- (c) There are Poisson-Hopf algebra isomorphisms

$$\mathfrak{z}_U : \mathcal{O}(G^*) \rightarrow \mathcal{U}, \quad \mathfrak{z}_F : \mathcal{O}(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}.$$

The map \mathfrak{z}_F is G^2 -equivariant. The algebra homomorphism

$$\mathfrak{z}_{U'} = \kappa \circ \mathfrak{z}_F : \mathcal{O}(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{U}'$$

is $(\text{ad} G)$ -equivariant and $\mathfrak{z}_{U'} = \mathfrak{z}_U \circ \mathfrak{s}^*$. There is a G^2 -algebra isomorphism

$$\mathfrak{z}_D : \mathcal{O}(D) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}.$$

- (d) We have that \mathbf{F} is a free \mathcal{F} -module of rank l^{n^2} , \mathbf{u} is a free A -module of rank l^{n^2} , \mathbf{U} is a free \mathcal{U} -module of rank l^{n^2} and \mathbf{U}' is a free \mathcal{U}' -module of rank l^{n^2} . Further $\mathcal{D} \subset Z(\mathbf{D}), Z(\mathbf{D}')$ and \mathbf{D}, \mathbf{D}' are free \mathcal{D} -modules of rank l^{2n^2} . Finally $\mathcal{F} \subset Z(\mathbf{F}')$ and \mathbf{F}' is a free \mathcal{F} -module of rank l^{n^2} .
- (e) The $\dot{\mathbf{U}}^e$ -action on \mathbf{F}, \mathbf{D} preserves the subalgebras \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{D} . The adjoint $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ -action on \mathbf{F}', \mathbf{D}' preserves the subalgebras \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{D} .
- (f) Assume that $A = \mathbb{C}$. We have $\mathcal{D} \simeq Z(\mathbf{D}), Z(\mathbf{D}')$ and $\mathcal{D}_{\triangleright} \simeq Z(\mathbf{D}_{\triangleright})$. There is a Poisson algebra isomorphism $\mathcal{O}(D^*) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\triangleright}$. The algebra $\mathbf{D}_{\triangleright}$ is a maximal order of PI-degree l^{n^2} and a Poisson $\mathcal{O}(D^*)$ -order.

Note that \mathbf{D}, \mathbf{D}' are not Azumaya algebras, but we have a precise information on the Azumaya locus. Let \mathbf{D}_Σ be the localization of \mathbf{D} at $\partial_{\triangleright}(\Sigma) \cup \partial_{\triangleleft}(\Sigma)$ and \mathbf{D}'_Σ be the localization of \mathbf{D}' at $\partial_2 \varpi_2(\Sigma \otimes \Sigma)$. The following is proved in section A.8.

2.2.4. Corollary. If $A = \mathbb{C}$ then $\mathbf{D}_\Sigma, \mathbf{D}'_\Sigma$ are Azumaya algebras over D_Σ of PI-degree l^{n^2} .

We'll make a special use of the modular triples $(\mathcal{A}_b, \mathcal{A}_b, k_b), (\mathcal{A}_c, \mathcal{A}_c, k_c)$ below. We'll indicate an \mathcal{A}_b -module by a subscript b and an \mathcal{A}_c -module by a subscript c .

2.2.5. Examples.

- (a) Given $\tau, \zeta \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ we put $k_b = \mathbb{C}[q^{\pm 1}, t^{\pm 1}]/(q - \tau, t - \zeta)$. Let \mathcal{A}_b, A_b be the local ring of $\mathbb{C}[q^{\pm 1}, t^{\pm 1}]$, $\mathbb{C}[q^{\pm 1}, t^{\pm 1}]/(q - \tau)$ at k_b . So A_b is a DVR. We'll write $K_b = \text{Frac}(A_b)$. We'll abbreviate $k_b = \mathbb{C}$, hopping it will not create any confusion.
- (b) Fix $c = k/m \in \mathbb{Q}^\times$ with $(m, k) = 1$. Let $\Gamma_c = \text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z}[q^{\pm 1}, t^{\pm 1}]/(q^k - t^m))$. Fix $(\tau, \zeta) \in \Gamma_c(\mathbb{C})$ with τ a root of unity of order $l = p^e$. We define $A_c \subset \mathbb{C}$ as the localization of the subring of \mathbb{C} generated by τ, ζ at a finite field k_c of characteristic p such that τ maps to 1 in k_c . So A_c is a DVR. Let \mathcal{A}_c be the local ring of Γ_c at k_c and $K_c = \text{Frac}(A_c)$. See section A.8 for details.

2.2.6. Remarks.

- (a) If $\tau = 1$ then we have $\mathbf{U} = \mathcal{O}(G^*)$, $\mathbf{F} = \mathcal{O}(G)$ and $\mathbf{U}' = \mathcal{O}(G)$. See [DP, sec. 12.1] for the first isomorphism.
- (b) The map ψ in 1.10.3(a) yields linear isomorphisms $\mathbb{R}_A \otimes \mathbb{D}'_A \rightarrow \mathbb{S}_A$ and $\mathbb{R}_A^\pi \otimes \mathbb{D}'_A \rightarrow \mathbb{S}_A^\pi$.
- (c) The G^2 -action on D in 2.2.3(c), (1.8.1) is given by

$$(h, h') \triangleright (g, g') = (hg(h')^{-1}, hg'h^{-1}).$$

- (d) Let $\chi, \bar{\chi}$ be as in (1.11.1). The A -algebra $(\mathbb{U}'_A)^{\bar{\chi}}$ is generated by $\{\kappa(c_{ij}) - q^{-2}t^2\delta_{ij}\}$. Thus $(\mathcal{U}')^{\bar{\chi}}$ is generated by $\{\mathfrak{z}_{U'}(\bar{c}_{ij}) - \zeta^{2l}\delta_{ij}\}$.
- (e) The A -algebras $\mathbb{R}_A^\pi, \mathbb{S}_A^\pi$ are ID. Compare 1.9.1(b), 1.10.3(b).
- (f) The subscripts $i, *$ indicate quotient rings as before. The A -modules $\mathbb{F}_{A,i}, \mathbb{D}_{A,i}, \mathbb{E}_{A,i}$ are flat. Indeed it is enough to prove that $\mathbb{F}_{A,i}$ is \mathcal{A} -flat for $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{Z}[q^{\pm 1}]$, and this follows from the fact that \mathbb{F}_A is \mathcal{A} -flat and $\mathbb{F}_{A,i}$ is \mathbb{F}_A -flat, see [MR, prop. 2.1.16(ii)].

2.3. Lattices and invariants.

In this section we collect some fact on invariants. The reader may skip this section and return when needed. Fix a modular triple (\mathcal{A}, A, k) . For each $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ there is an unique \mathcal{K} -algebra homomorphism

$$\langle m \rangle : \mathbb{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}, \quad k_\lambda \mapsto q^{-m\omega_n \cdot \lambda}.$$

It maps $\dot{\mathbb{U}}_A$ to \mathcal{A} . Thus it yields an A -algebra homomorphism

$$(2.3.1) \quad \langle m \rangle : \dot{\mathbb{U}}_A \rightarrow A.$$

Given $V \in \mathbf{Mod}(\dot{\mathbb{U}}_A)$ we define a new $\dot{\mathbb{U}}_A$ -module $V\langle m \rangle$ by tensoring V with $\langle m \rangle$. Consider the following space of semi-invariant elements

$$(2.3.2) \quad V^+ = \bigoplus_{m \geq 0} V^m, \quad V^m = (V\langle m \rangle)^{\dot{\mathbb{U}}_A}.$$

If V is an $\dot{\mathbb{U}}_A$ -algebra then V^+ is a \mathbb{Z}_+ -graded A -algebra.

Let $(\mathbb{U}'_{\pi,A})^\varepsilon \subset \mathbb{U}'_A$ be the A -subalgebra generated by $\{\kappa\iota(c_{ij}) - \delta_{ij}; j \neq 1\}$ and $\mathbb{I}_{V,A} \subset \mathbb{U}'_A$ be the right ideal generated by $(\mathbb{U}'_{\pi,A})^\varepsilon$. Let $\mathbb{I}_{R,A} \subset \mathbb{D}_A, \mathbb{I}_{S,A} \subset \mathbb{E}_A$ be the left ideals generated by $\partial_a(\mathbb{U}'_{\pi,A})^\varepsilon, \partial_b\iota(\mathbb{U}'_{\pi,A})^\varepsilon$ respectively. We have free A -modules

$$\mathbb{V}_A = \mathbb{U}'_A/\mathbb{I}_{V,A}, \quad \mathbb{R}_A = \mathbb{D}_A/\mathbb{I}_{R,A}, \quad \mathbb{S}_A = \mathbb{E}_A/\mathbb{I}_{S,A}.$$

Let ${}^\pi\mathbb{F}_A, \mathbb{F}_A^\pi \subset \mathbb{F}_A$ be the A -subalgebras generated by the sets $\{c_{i1}\}, \{c_{1i}\}$. Note that \mathbb{R}_A is the localization of $\mathbb{R}_{+,A} = \mathbb{F}_A \otimes {}^\pi\mathbb{F}_A$ at $1 \otimes c_{11}$, see 1.7.2(b).

For any $\dot{\mathbb{U}}_{\pi,A}$ -module V we abbreviate $V^\pi = V^{\dot{\mathbb{U}}_{\pi,A}}$. Let

$$\mathbb{D}_A^\pi = (\mathbb{D}_A)^\pi, \quad \mathbb{R}_A^\pi = (\mathbb{R}_A)^\pi, \quad \mathbb{S}_A^\pi = (\mathbb{S}_A)^\pi.$$

By 1.5.2 there are A -algebra structures on $\mathbb{D}_A^\pi, \mathbb{R}_A^\pi$ and \mathbb{S}_A^π . Compare with the \mathcal{K} -algebra structures on $\mathbb{D}^\pi, \mathbb{R}^\pi$ and \mathbb{S}^π in sections 1.9, 1.10.

Recall that an element $a \in A$ acts regularly on a A -module V if its annihilator in V is $\{0\}$. The following are proved in section A.11 using good filtrations.

2.3.3. Lemma. (a) Let $V \in \mathbf{Mod}^{\text{lf}}(\dot{\mathbb{U}}_A)$. If V is a flat A -module then V^+ is again a flat A -module. If $\mathfrak{k} = A/aA$ and a acts regularly on V then we have

$$V^+ \otimes \mathfrak{k} \subset (V \otimes \mathfrak{k})^+.$$

The same properties hold with V^π for each $V \in \mathbf{Mod}^{\text{lf}}(\dot{\mathbb{U}}_{\pi,A})$.

(b) We have $(\mathbb{D}'_A)^+ \otimes \mathfrak{k} = (\mathbb{D}'_{\mathfrak{k}})^+, \mathbb{D}_A^\pi \otimes \mathfrak{k} = \mathbb{D}_{\mathfrak{k}}^\pi$ and $(\mathbb{F}_A \otimes {}^\pi\mathbb{F}_A)^\pi \otimes \mathfrak{k} = \mathbb{F}_{\mathfrak{k}}^\pi \otimes {}^\pi\mathbb{F}_{\mathfrak{k}}$.

2.3.4. Proposition.

- (a) There are inclusions of flat A -modules $\mathbb{S}_A \subset \mathbb{S}_{A,i}$ and $\mathbb{S}_A^\pi \subset \mathbb{S}_{A,i}^\pi$ for each i .
- (b) The natural map $\mathbb{E}_{A,i}^\pi \rightarrow \mathbb{S}_{A,i}^\pi$ is surjective for each i .
- (c) We have $\mathbb{S}_A \otimes \mathfrak{k} = \mathbb{S}_{\mathfrak{k}}$ and $\mathbb{S}_A^\pi \otimes \mathfrak{k} = \mathbb{S}_{\mathfrak{k}}^\pi$.
- (d) The A -modules $\mathbb{R}_A, \mathbb{R}_A^\pi$ share the same properties as $\mathbb{S}_A, \mathbb{S}_A^\pi$.

Let $\mathbb{J}_A \subset \mathbb{S}_A^\pi$ be the left ideal generated by $\partial_c(\mathbb{U}'_A)^\chi$, where χ is as in 2.2.6(c). Consider the $\dot{\mathbb{U}}_A$ -equivariant \mathbb{S}_A^π -module

$$(2.3.5) \quad \mathbb{T}_A = \mathbb{S}_A^\pi / \mathbb{J}_A.$$

Taking semi-invariants we define

$$\mathbb{S}_A^{\pi,+} = (\mathbb{S}_A^\pi)^+, \quad \mathbb{T}_A^+ = (\mathbb{T}_A)^+.$$

We do not know if these A -modules are flat, but the following is enough to our purposes. It is proved in section A.11.

2.3.6. Proposition.

- (a) We have $\mathbb{T}_A \otimes \mathfrak{k} = \mathbb{T}_{\mathfrak{k}}$.
- (b) We have $\mathbb{S}_A^{\pi,+} \otimes \mathfrak{k} = \mathbb{S}_{\mathfrak{k}}^{\pi,+}$.
- (c) Assume that p is large enough. The A_c -modules $\mathbf{T}_c, \mathbf{T}_c^+$ are flat. We have isomorphisms of graded \mathfrak{k}_c -vector spaces $\mathbf{T}_c^+ \otimes \mathfrak{k}_c = \mathbf{T}_{\mathfrak{k}_c}^+$.

2.4. QDO on \mathbb{P}^{n-1} at roots of unity.

Let (A, \mathfrak{k}) be a modular pair. We'll assume that l is finite and \mathfrak{k} is a field. This section is a first step towards section 2.7. Here we introduce a coherent sheaf of algebra \mathfrak{A} over a scheme closely related to $T^*\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$. This sheaf is a quantum analogue of the ring of differential operator over \mathbb{P}^{n-1} in positive characteristic. First, we need more notation. Set

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{A}^n &= \text{Spec } A[v_1, \dots, v_n], \\ \mathbb{A}^{n,*} &= \text{Spec } A[\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n], \\ \mathbb{A}_\diamond^n &= \{v \in \mathbb{A}^n; v_1 + 1 \neq 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

Set $T^*\mathbb{A}^n = \mathbb{A}^n \times \mathbb{A}^{n,*}$. A point in $T^*\mathbb{A}^n$ will be indicated by the symbol (v, φ) . Consider the following \mathbb{A} -schemes

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{R}_\pi &= \{(v, \varphi) \in T^*\mathbb{A}^n; 1 + \sum_i v_i \varphi_i \neq 0\}, \\ R_\pi &= \{(v, \varphi) \in \bar{R}_\pi; \varphi \neq 0\}, \\ R &= G \times \mathbb{A}_\diamond^n.\end{aligned}$$

Note that there is a map

$$m_R : \bar{R}_\pi \rightarrow G, (v, \varphi) \mapsto (e + v \otimes \varphi)^{-1}.$$

Equip \mathbb{A}^n with the obvious G -action and $\mathbb{A}^{n,*}$ with the dual one. Let $G_\pi \subset G$ be the isotropy subgroup of v_1 . There is a G -action on \bar{R}_π and a $G_\pi \times G$ -action on R given by

$$(2.4.1) \quad h \triangleright (v, \varphi) = (hv, \varphi h^{-1}), \quad (h', h) \triangleright (g, v) = (h'gh^{-1}, h'v).$$

Note that $\mathcal{I}_R = \mathcal{D} \cap \mathbf{I}_R$ is an ideal of \mathcal{D} . Set $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{D}/\mathcal{I}_R$. The $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_\pi^\circ \otimes \dot{\mathbf{U}}$ -action on \mathbf{R} yields a $G_\pi \times G$ -action on \mathcal{R} by 2.2.3(b). Set $\mathcal{R}^\pi = \mathcal{R}^{G_\pi}$. The canonical map $\mathbf{D} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ yields inclusions

$$(2.4.2) \quad \mathcal{R} \subset \mathbf{R}, \quad \mathcal{R}^\pi \subset \mathbf{R}^\pi.$$

The following is proved in section A.12.

2.4.3. Proposition. (a) The map \mathfrak{z}_D yields a $G_\pi \times G$ -algebra isomorphism $\mathfrak{z}_R : \mathcal{O}(R) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$. Further $\bar{R}_\pi \simeq \text{Spec}(\mathcal{R}^\pi)$ and R is a G_π -torsor over R_π .

(b) We have $\partial_\triangleright \mathfrak{z}_{U'}(\mathcal{O}(G)) \subset \mathcal{O}(\bar{R}_\pi)$. This yields an algebra homomorphism $\mu_R : \mathcal{O}(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\bar{R}_\pi)$. It is the comorphism of the map m_R .

(c) The $\mathcal{O}(R)$ -module \mathbf{R} is free of rank l^{n^2+n} . The $\mathcal{O}(\bar{R}_\pi)$ -module \mathbf{R}^π is a free of rank l^{2n} .

The map $\partial_\triangleleft \circ \iota$ is a QMM for the \mathbf{u}_π -action on $\mathbf{D}_R = \mathbf{D} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(D)} \mathcal{O}(R)$. The $\mathcal{O}(R)$ -algebra $\mathbf{D}_R // \mathbf{u}_\pi$ is $G_\pi \times \dot{\mathbf{U}}$ -equivariant. Faithfully flat descent yields an equivalence

$$\mathbf{Mod}(\mathcal{O}(R), G_\pi \times \dot{\mathbf{U}}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Qcoh}(\mathcal{O}_{R_\pi}, \dot{\mathbf{U}}).$$

Let \mathfrak{R} be the image of $\mathbf{D}_R // \mathbf{u}_\pi$ by this equivalence. It is a quasi-coherent sheaf of \mathcal{O}_{R_π} -algebras over R_π . We define the open subset

$$R_{\pi, \Sigma} = \{(v, \varphi) \in R_\pi; m_R(v, \varphi) \in G_\Sigma, \varphi_i \neq 0\}.$$

The following is proved in section A.12.

2.4.4. Proposition. The sheaf of \mathcal{O}_{R_π} -modules \mathfrak{R} is coherent. If $\mathbb{A} = \mathbb{C}$ it gives an Azumaya algebra of PI-degree l^n over $R_{\pi, \Sigma}$.

2.4.5. Remark. The \mathbb{Z} -grading on \mathbb{R}^π in 1.9.2(b) yields the grading on $\mathcal{O}(\bar{R}_\pi)$ associated with the \mathbb{G}_m -action on \bar{R}_π given by $z \cdot (v, \varphi) = (z^{-1}v, z\varphi)$. Note that we have $\deg(\varphi_i) = 1$.

2.5. QDO on $G \times \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ at roots of unity.

Let (A, k) be a modular pair. We'll assume that l is finite and k is a field. This section is a second step towards section 2.7. Using the results from section 2.4 we introduce a coherent sheaf of algebra \mathfrak{S}_π over a scheme closely related to $T^*(G \times \mathbb{P}^{n-1})$. This sheaf is a quantum analogue of the ring of differential operator over $G \times \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ in positive characteristic.

Consider the A -schemes

$$S = D \times R, \quad \bar{S}_\pi = D \times \bar{R}_\pi, \quad S_\pi = D \times R_\pi, \quad S_{\pi, \Sigma} = D_\Sigma \times R_{\pi, \Sigma}.$$

By 2.2.3(c), 2.4.3(a) the maps $\mathfrak{z}_D, \mathfrak{z}_R$ yield the following A -schemes isomorphisms

$$(2.5.1) \quad \text{Spec}(\mathcal{S}) \rightarrow S, \quad \text{Spec}(\mathcal{S}^\pi) \rightarrow \bar{S}_\pi,$$

where $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{D}$ and $\mathcal{S}^\pi = \mathcal{R}^\pi \otimes \mathcal{D}$.

By 2.2.6(b) we have an A -linear isomorphism $\mathbf{R} \otimes \mathbf{D}' \rightarrow \mathbf{S}$. Composing it with the injections $\mathcal{O}(R) \subset \mathbf{R}$ and $\mathcal{O}(D) \subset \mathbf{D}'$ in 2.4.2, 2.2.3(d) we get an inclusion

$$(2.5.2) \quad \mathcal{O}(S) \subset \mathbf{S}.$$

Recall that the general construction in 1.5.2 yields associative multiplications on $\mathbf{S}^{\mathbf{u}_\pi}, \mathbf{S}^\pi$. By A.7.4(c), (A.8.5) the map (2.5.2) gives $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ -algebra embeddings

$$(2.5.3) \quad \mathcal{O}(S) \subset \mathbf{S}^{\mathbf{u}_\pi}, \quad \mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi) \subset \mathbf{S}^\pi.$$

Note that the $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ -action there is the adjoint one. Note also that

$$\mathcal{O}(S) \subset Z(\mathbf{S}^{\mathbf{u}_\pi}), \quad \mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi) \subset Z(\mathbf{S}^\pi).$$

Next, the $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ -action on $\mathbf{S}^{\mathbf{u}_\pi}$ factors to a G -action on $\mathcal{O}(S)$ by 2.2.3(b), and the G_π -action on $\mathbf{S}^{\mathbf{u}_\pi}$ factors to a G_π -action on $\mathcal{O}(S)$. So $\mathcal{O}(S)$ is a $G_\pi \times G$ -algebra and $\mathbf{S}^{\mathbf{u}_\pi}$ is a $G_\pi \times \dot{\mathbf{U}}$ -equivariant $\mathcal{O}(S)$ -algebra.

Further, we have a G_π -torsor $S \rightarrow S_\pi$ by 2.4.3(a). Thus faithfully flat descent yields an equivalence of categories

$$\mathbf{Mod}(\mathcal{O}(S), G_\pi \times \dot{\mathbf{U}}) \simeq \mathbf{Qcoh}(\mathcal{O}_{S_\pi}, \dot{\mathbf{U}}).$$

This equivalence takes $\mathbf{S}^{\mathbf{u}_\pi}$ to a quasi-coherent sheaf \mathfrak{S}_π of $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ -algebras over S_π .

For a future use, note that the G -action on \bar{S}_π is given by

$$(2.5.4) \quad h \triangleright (g, g', v, \varphi) = (hgh^{-1}, hg'h^{-1}, hv, \varphi h^{-1}).$$

For $s \in \mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi)$ let $S_{\pi, s} = \{s \neq 0\}$, an affine open subset of \bar{S}_π . Put

$$(2.5.5) \quad S_{\pi, \diamond} = \bigcup_s S_{\pi, s},$$

where s runs over the set of semi-invariant elements in $\mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi)^+$ which are homogeneous of positive degree. The following is proved in section A.13.

2.5.6. Proposition. (a) The \mathcal{O}_{S_π} -module \mathfrak{S}_π is coherent.

(b) The $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ -modules $\mathfrak{S}_\pi(S_\pi)$ and $\mathfrak{S}_\pi(S_{\pi,\diamond})$ are locally finite.

(c) Let $A = \mathbb{C}$. Then $S_{\pi,\diamond}(\mathbb{C})$ is the set of tuples $(g, g', v, \varphi) \in S_\pi(\mathbb{C})$ such that there is no proper subspace of $\mathbb{C}^{n,*}$ containing φ and preserved by g, g' . The G -action on $S_{\pi,\diamond}$ is free.

(d) Let $A = \mathbb{C}$. The sheaf \mathfrak{S}_π restricts to an Azumaya algebra over $S_{\pi,\Sigma}$.

(e) Let $A = \mathbb{C}$. The variety \bar{S}_π is a Poisson G -variety. The sheaf \mathfrak{S}_π is a Poisson order over S_π . For each G -invariant open subset $U \subset S_\pi$ the algebra $\mathfrak{S}_\pi(U)^0$ is a Poisson order over $\mathcal{O}(U)^0$.

2.5.7. Remarks. (a) If $\tau = 1$ then $\mathbf{S}^\pi = \mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi)$.

(b) By 1.10.3(b), 2.2.3(a) the map ∂_c factors to $\mathbf{U}' \rightarrow \mathbf{S}^\pi$. By (2.5.3) we have an inclusion $\mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi) = \mathcal{R}^\pi \otimes \mathcal{D} \subset \mathbf{S}^\pi$. By A.7.4(b), 1.3.3(c) and (A.8.7) the map ∂_c factors to an algebra homomorphism

$$\partial_c : \mathcal{U}' \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi), \quad \kappa(f) \mapsto \partial_{\flat} \kappa(f_1) \otimes \dagger(\partial_{\natural} \kappa(f_3) \partial_{\flat} \kappa(f_2)), \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{F}.$$

2.6. Definition of the deformed Hilbert scheme.

In this section we introduce the deformed Hilbert scheme. Let denote it by the symbol T . It is one of the main objects in the paper. We define also a Poisson bracket on T . Most properties of T we'll be proved latter, in section 4.1. In particular we'll prove there that T is smooth, connected and symplectic. We'll use some of these properties before section 4.1, hoping it will not create any confusion.

Let (A, k) be a modular pair. We'll assume that l is finite and k is a field. Fix $c \in \mathbb{Q}^\times$. Recall that a A_b -scheme is indicated by the subscript b and a A_c -scheme by the subscript c . For instance T yields the schemes T_b, T_c .

Set $[g, h] = g^{-1}hgh^{-1}$ for each $g, h \in G$. We have the A -scheme homomorphism

$$m_S : \bar{S}_\pi \rightarrow G, \quad x = (g, g', v, \varphi) \mapsto [g, g'](e + v \otimes \varphi).$$

Let $T_\pi \subset \bar{S}_\pi$ be the Zariski closure of the ideal $(m_S - \zeta^{2l}e) \subset \mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi)$. Recall that

$$\bar{S}_\pi = D \times \bar{R}_\pi \subset D \times T^* \mathbb{A}^n.$$

The G -action on \bar{S}_π preserves the subscheme T_π by (2.5.4). By (2.3.2) we have subalgebras

$$\mathcal{O}(T_\pi)^+, \mathcal{O}(T_\pi)^0 \subset \mathcal{O}(T_\pi).$$

Both are affine \mathbb{Z}_+ -graded A -algebras by [S, thm. II.4.2(i)]. For a future use, note that we have

$$(2.6.1) \quad \mathcal{O}(T_\pi)^+ = \bigoplus_{m \geq 0} \{f \in \mathcal{O}(T_\pi); f(hx) = (\det h)^m f(x), \forall h, x\}.$$

Now we can define the projective morphism

$$\mathfrak{q} : T \rightarrow N, \quad T = \text{Proj}(\mathcal{O}(T_\pi)^+), \quad N = \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}(T_\pi)^0).$$

We'll call T the deformed Hilbert scheme. See section 4.1 for more details on T .

Let $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{S}^\pi / \mathcal{J}$, where $\mathcal{J} \subset \mathcal{S}^\pi$ is the ideal generated by $\partial_c(\mathcal{U}')^{\bar{x}}$. It is an affine G -algebra.

2.6.2. Proposition.

- (a) We have $\mathcal{T} \simeq \mathcal{O}(T_\pi)$.
- (b) If $A = \mathbb{C}$ then T is a smooth symplectic variety.
- (c) The A_b -schemes $T_{\pi,b}$, T_b and N_b are integral and flat. We have $T_b \otimes \mathbb{C} = T_{\mathbb{C}}$.
- (d) Assume that p is large enough. The A_c -schemes $T_{\pi,c}$, T_c and N_c are integral and flat. We have $T_c \otimes k_c = T_{k_c}^{(e)}$.

Proof: (a) Composing $\mathfrak{z}_{U'}$, ∂_c and (2.5.1) yields an algebra homomorphism

$$\mu_S : \mathcal{O}(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi), \quad f \mapsto f_5 \iota(f_3) \otimes f_2 \iota(f_4) \otimes \mu_R(f_1), \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{O}(G),$$

see 2.5.7(b). It is the comorphism of the map

$$\bar{S}_\pi \rightarrow G, \quad x \mapsto m_S(x)^{-1}.$$

Thus 2.2.6(d) yields an isomorphism $\mathcal{T} \simeq \mathcal{O}(T_\pi)$.

(b) Assume that $A = \mathbb{C}$. Let us construct a Poisson bracket on T . The smoothness of T and non-degeneracy of the bracket we'll be proved in 4.1.1. For each homogeneous element $t \in \mathcal{O}(T_\pi)^+$ of degree > 0 we set

$$(2.6.3) \quad T_{\pi,t} = \{x \in T_\pi; t(x) \neq 0\}, \quad T_t = T_{\pi,t}/G.$$

We have $T = \bigcup_t T_t$, an affine open covering. The comorphism of the closed embedding $T_\pi \subset \bar{S}_\pi$ is a surjective map

$$\mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(T_\pi).$$

Taking G -invariants is an exact functor over \mathbb{C} . Thus the restriction to T_π yields a surjective map

$$(2.6.4) \quad \mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi)^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(T_\pi)^+.$$

Fix a homogeneous element $s \in \mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi)^+$ which maps to t . Recall that $\mathcal{O}(S_{\pi,s})$ is a Poisson G -algebra by 2.5.6(d). Thus $\mathcal{O}(S_{\pi,s})^0$ is again a Poisson algebra. Now, the map (2.6.4) yields a surjective algebra homomorphism

$$(2.6.5) \quad \mathcal{O}(S_{\pi,s})^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(T_t)$$

whose kernel is generated by $\partial_c(\mathcal{U}')^{\bar{\chi}}$. We claim that there is a unique Poisson bracket on $\mathcal{O}(T_t)$ such that (2.6.5) is a Poisson algebra homomorphism.

We have $\mathbb{C} = \mathcal{A}/(q - \tau)$ where $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{C}[q^{\pm 1}]$. Consider the \mathbb{C} -linear map

$$(2.6.6) \quad \sigma_U : \mathbf{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{U}_{\mathcal{A}}$$

taking $\dot{e}^m k_{\lambda} \iota(\dot{f}^n)$ to itself for each m, n, λ . There is a unique \mathbb{C} -linear map

$$(2.6.7) \quad \nu : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \dot{\mathbf{U}}, \quad u \mapsto \nu(u)$$

such that $\nu(u)$ is the specialization of the element

$$(\sigma_U(u) - \varepsilon(u))/\hbar \in \dot{\mathbb{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}, \quad \hbar = l(q^l - q^{-l}).$$

Next, recall that $\mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi) \subset \mathbf{S}^\pi$ by (2.5.3) and that $\mathbf{S}^\pi = \mathbb{S}_\mathcal{A}^\pi \otimes \mathbb{C}$ by 2.3.4(c). Thus any element of $\mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi)$ lifts to $\mathbb{S}_\mathcal{A}^\pi$. Let $\{ , \}$ denote the Poisson bracket on $\mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi)$ constructed in 2.5.6(e). The map $\partial_c : \mathbb{U}'_\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}_\mathcal{A}^\pi$ factors to $\mathcal{U}' \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi)$ by 2.5.7(b). A routine computation using (1.5.1) yields

$$(2.6.8) \quad \{\partial_c(u), x\} = (\text{ad}\nu(u_1))(x) \partial_c(u_2), \quad \forall x \in \mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi), u \in \mathcal{U}'.$$

Compare (2.1.2). Consider the \mathbb{C} -linear map

$$\gamma : \mathbf{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad \dot{e}^m k_{\lambda\iota}(f^n) \mapsto \lambda \cdot \omega_n \text{ if } m = n = 0, \quad 0 \text{ else.}$$

A short computation using (2.3.1) yields

$$\langle m \rangle \nu(u) = m\gamma(u)/2l, \quad \forall u \in \mathcal{U}, m \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Hence (2.3.2) yields

$$(\text{ad}\nu(u))(x) = m\gamma(u)x/2l, \quad \forall u \in \mathcal{U}, x \in \mathbf{S}^{\pi,m}, m \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Therefore, from (2.6.8) and the Leibniz rule we get

$$\{\partial_c(u), \mathcal{O}(S_{\pi,s})^0\} = 0, \quad \forall u \in \mathcal{U}'.$$

Hence the Poisson bracket on $\mathcal{O}(S_{\pi,s})^0$ factors to $\mathcal{O}(T_t)$ by (2.6.5).

(c) Now we set $A = A_b$. Let us prove that $T_{\pi,b}$ is an integral scheme. First, we prove that the A_b -module $\mathcal{O}(T_{\pi,b})$ is flat. Recall that A_b is a DVR with residue field \mathbb{C} . We must check that the A_b -module $\mathcal{O}(T_{\pi,b})$ is torsion-free. If it was false there should be an irreducible component of $T_{\pi,b}$ not dominating $\text{Spec}(A_b)$. This component would be a \mathbb{C} -scheme of dimension $> 2n + n^2$ because $T_{\pi,b}$ is given by n^2 equations and $\dim(\bar{S}_{\pi,b}) = 2n^2 + 2n + 1$. On the other hand, since taking tensor products is right exact we have

$$(2.6.9) \quad T_{\pi,b} \otimes \mathbb{C} = T_{\pi,\mathbb{C}}.$$

Further all irreducible components of $T_{\pi,\mathbb{C}}$ have dimension $2n + n^2$ by 4.1.1(b) below. This yields a contradiction.

Next, since $\mathcal{O}(T_{\pi,b})$ is a flat A_b -module we have $\mathcal{O}(T_{\pi,b}) \subset \mathcal{O}(T_{\pi,K_b})$. Thus $\mathcal{O}(T_{\pi,b})$ is a CID by 4.1.1(b).

As N_b is the categorical quotient of $T_{\pi,b}$ it is also integral. For a similar reason T_b is integral. Finally we must prove that $T_b \otimes \mathbb{C} = T_{\mathbb{C}}$. Recall that $T = \text{Proj}(\mathcal{O}(T_\pi)^+)$. Thus the claim follows from (2.6.9) because taking G -semi-invariants over \mathbb{C} is an exact functor.

(d) Now we set $A = A_c$. Assume that p is large enough. Let us prove that $T_{\pi,c}$ is an integral scheme. Assume temporarily that $A = \mathbb{Z}[t]$ and $\zeta = t$. By generic flatness there is an element $0 \neq f(t) \in A$ such that the A_f -module $\mathcal{O}(T_\pi)_f$ is flat. We may assume that $f(\zeta) \neq 0$ in k_c because p is large. Thus $f(\zeta)$ is invertible in A_c . Hence the morphism $T_{\pi,c} \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A_c)$ is flat. Since $K_c \subset \mathbb{C}$ this implies that

$$\mathcal{O}(T_{\pi,c}) \subset \mathcal{O}(T_{\pi,\mathbb{C}}).$$

Now $\mathcal{O}(T_{\pi, \mathbb{C}})$ is a CID by part (c). Hence $T_{\pi, c}$ is an integral scheme.

Observe that $\mathbf{S}_c^\pi \otimes k_c = \mathcal{S}_{k_c}^\pi$ by 2.3.4(c). Recall that $\mathcal{S}_c^\pi = \mathcal{R}_c^\pi \otimes \mathcal{D}_c$ and recall the notation from (1.2.1), (1.2.2). It is easy to see that the natural map $\mathcal{S}_c^\pi \subset \mathbf{S}_c^\pi$ yields isomorphisms

$$\mathcal{S}_c^\pi \otimes k_c = (\mathcal{S}_{k_c}^\pi)^l, \quad \mathcal{J}_c \otimes k_c = (\mathcal{J}_{k_c})^{[l]}.$$

Therefore there is an isomorphism of k_c -algebras

$$\mathcal{T}_c \otimes k_c = (\mathcal{S}_c^\pi \otimes k_c) / (\mathcal{J}_c \otimes k_c) = (\mathcal{S}_{k_c}^\pi)^l / (\mathcal{J}_{k_c})^{[l]}.$$

Therefore, since $T_{\pi, c}$ is reduced, part (a) and (1.2.2) yield an isomorphism of k_c -algebras

$$\mathcal{O}(T_{\pi, c}) \otimes k_c = \mathcal{O}(T_{\pi, k_c})^l.$$

So there is a k_c -scheme isomorphism

$$(2.6.10) \quad T_{\pi, c} \otimes k_c \rightarrow (T_{\pi, k_c})^{(e)}.$$

The rest follows as in part (c), taking G -semi-invariants, because p is large. \square

2.6.11. Remarks. (a) If $\tau = 1$ then $\mathbf{T} = \mathcal{O}(T_\pi)$.

(b) Note that $\mathcal{O}(T_\pi)^0$ is a Poisson algebra but $\mathcal{O}(T_\pi)^+$ is not. Indeed the homogeneous coordinate ring of a projective Poisson variety may not be a Poisson algebra.

(c) The variety T_π appears already in [O, sec. 1.2] where it is denoted CM'_{ζ^l} .

2.7. QDO over the deformed Hilbert scheme.

Let (A, k) be a modular pair. Assume that l is finite. In this section we construct a coherent sheaf of \mathcal{O}_T -algebras \mathfrak{T} over the deformed Hilbert scheme T . This is done by quantum reduction from the sheaf of $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ -algebras \mathfrak{S}_π over S_π . We'll prove later, in section 4.2, that \mathfrak{T} is an Azumaya algebra over T . Here we'll check that it is a Poisson order over T and that it behaves nicely under base change.

Recall the $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ -equivariant \mathbf{S}^π -module $\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{S}^\pi / \mathbf{J}$ in (2.3.5). The general construction in (2.3.2) yields A -submodules

$$\mathbf{T}^0, \mathbf{T}^+ \subset \mathbf{T}.$$

2.7.1. Lemma. *The following hold*

- (a) \mathbf{T} is an $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ -equivariant $\mathcal{O}(T_\pi)$ -module of finite type,
- (b) \mathbf{T}^u is a G -equivariant $\mathcal{O}(T_\pi)$ -algebra and a $\mathcal{O}(T_\pi)$ -module of finite type,
- (c) \mathbf{T}^+ is a \mathbb{Z}_+ -graded $\mathcal{O}(T_\pi)^+$ -module of finite type,
- (d) \mathbf{T}^0 is a $\mathcal{O}(N)$ -algebra and a $\mathcal{O}(N)$ -module of finite type.

Proof: (a) By 2.6.2(a) we have $\mathcal{O}(T_\pi) = \mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi) / \mathcal{J}$. Further (2.5.3) yields an $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ -algebra homomorphism $\mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi) \rightarrow \mathbf{S}^\pi$ which maps \mathcal{J} into \mathbf{J} . Thus the \mathbf{S}^π -action on \mathbf{T} yields a $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ -equivariant $\mathcal{O}(T_\pi)$ -action on \mathbf{T} .

(b) Equip \mathbf{T}^u with the multiplication in 1.5.2. Note that $\mathbf{T}^u \subset \mathbf{T}$ is an $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ -submodule because $\mathbf{u} \subset \dot{\mathbf{U}}$ is a normal Hopf subalgebra. The $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ -action on \mathbf{T}^u

factors to a locally finite \mathfrak{U} -action. Thus $\mathbf{T}^{\mathfrak{u}}$ is a G -algebra. It is also a $\mathcal{O}(T_\pi)$ -module by part (a). So it is a G -equivariant $\mathcal{O}(T_\pi)$ -algebra. Finally $\mathbf{T}^{\mathfrak{u}}$ is a finitely generated $\mathcal{O}(T_\pi)$ -module by part (a) again, because $\mathcal{O}(T_\pi)$ is Noetherian.

(c), (d) Use [S, Thm. II.4.2(ii)].

□

Next, there are localization functors

$$(2.7.2) \quad \mathbf{Mod}(\mathcal{O}(T_\pi), G) \rightarrow \mathbf{Qcoh}(\mathcal{O}_{T_\pi}, G), \quad \mathbf{Gr}(\mathcal{O}(T_\pi)^+) \rightarrow \mathbf{Qcoh}(\mathcal{O}_T).$$

Let $\mathfrak{T}_\pi, \mathfrak{T}$ be the images of $\mathbf{T}^{\mathfrak{u}}, \mathbf{T}^+$ respectively by (2.7.2). They are coherent sheaves by 2.7.1(b), (c).

2.7.3. Proposition. *Fix $c \in \mathbb{Q}^\times$.*

- (a) *The \mathcal{O}_{T_c} -module \mathfrak{T}_c is A_c -flat.*
- (b) *Assume that p is large enough and that $(\tau, \zeta) \in \Gamma_c(\mathbb{C})$. The natural \mathcal{O}_{T_c} -module homomorphism $\mathfrak{T}_b \otimes \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{T}_c$ is surjective.*

Proof: Recall that the sets T_t in (2.6.3) form an affine open cover of T with

$$\mathfrak{T}(T_t) = \mathbf{T}_{(t)}.$$

- (a) The A_c -module $\mathbf{T}_{c,(t)}$ is flat by 2.3.4(c). Thus \mathfrak{T}_c is also A_c -flat.
- (b) We must prove that the natural map below is surjective

$$\mathbf{T}_{b,(t)} \otimes \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{T}_{c,(t)}.$$

Note that both sides are $\mathcal{O}(T_{c,t})$ -modules by 2.6.2(c). The restriction of functions yields a surjective algebra homomorphism

$$(2.7.4) \quad \mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(T_\pi).$$

Recall that \mathbf{S}^π is an $\mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi)$ -algebra by (2.5.3) and that \mathbf{T} is an $\mathcal{O}(T_\pi)$ -module by 2.7.1(a). So \mathbf{T} can be viewed as a $\mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi)$ -module via (2.7.4) and the canonical map $\mathbf{S}^\pi \rightarrow \mathbf{T}$ is an $\mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi)$ -module homomorphism.

If A is any \mathbb{C} -algebra the map (2.7.4) gives a surjective algebra homomorphism

$$\mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi)^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(T_\pi)^+.$$

Compare (2.6.4). Given $t \in \mathcal{O}(T_\pi)^+$ we may fix a homogeneous element $s \in \mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi)^+$ which maps to t . The canonical map $\mathbf{S}^\pi \rightarrow \mathbf{T}$ yields a map

$$f : \mathbf{S}_{(s)}^\pi \rightarrow \mathbf{T}_{(t)}$$

which is compatible, in the obvious way, with the surjective Poisson map (2.6.5)

$$\mathcal{O}(S_{\pi,s})^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(T_t).$$

Now, we take $A = A_b$ or \mathbb{C} . To unburden the notation, when $A = \mathbb{C}$ we'll omit the subscript \mathbb{C} . The maps f_b, f yield a commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{S}_{b,(s)}^\pi \otimes \mathbb{C} & \rightarrow & \mathbf{T}_{b,(t)} \otimes \mathbb{C} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbf{S}_{(s)}^\pi & \rightarrow & \mathbf{T}_{(t)}. \end{array}$$

We must prove that the right vertical map is surjective. The left one is invertible by 2.3.6(b). Thus it is enough to prove that the map f is surjective. We would like to apply a quantum version of A.11.3. Since we do not know how to do this, we use Poisson orders. More precisely, recall that

$$\mathbf{S}_{(s)}^\pi = \mathfrak{S}_\pi(S_{\pi,s})^0, \quad \mathbf{T}_{(t)} = \mathfrak{T}(T_t).$$

See (A.13.2). Thus $\mathbf{S}_{(s)}^\pi$ is a Poisson order over $\mathcal{O}(S_{\pi,s})^0$ by 2.5.6(e). Further $\mathbf{T}_{(t)}$ is a Poisson order over $\mathcal{O}(T_t)$ and f is a Poisson order homomorphism by 2.7.6 below. See section A.10 for more details on Poisson orders.

Let M be the cokernel of f . It is a Poisson order over T_t by A.10.3(c). Next T_t is a smooth symplectic variety by 2.6.2(b). Thus M is a projective $\mathcal{O}(T_t)$ -module by A.10.3(a). Note that T_t is connected, see 4.1.1(c). Therefore it is enough to prove that M vanishes at the generic point of T_t .

By base change it is enough to prove that M_c vanishes over the generic point of $T_{c,t}$. We may assume that $s \in \mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_{\pi,c})^+$ and $t \in \mathcal{O}(T_{\pi,c})^+$. Since $\tau = 1$ in k_c and p is large we have

$$\mathbf{S}_{k_c}^\pi = \mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_{\pi,k_c}), \quad \mathbf{T}_{k_c} = \mathcal{O}(T_{\pi,k_c}).$$

See 2.5.7(a) and 2.7.7 below. Hence f_{k_c} is surjective by A.11.3. By 2.3.6(b), (c) we have

$$\mathbf{S}_{c,(s)}^\pi \otimes k_c = \mathbf{S}_{k_c,(s)}^\pi, \quad \mathbf{T}_{c,(t)} \otimes k_c = \mathbf{T}_{k_c,(t)}.$$

So $M_c \otimes k_c = 0$. Observe that M_c is a $\mathcal{O}(T_{c,t})$ -module of finite type and that a module of finite type over a CID which vanishes at some closed point is generically trivial by Nakayama's lemma. We are done. \square

Recall the set $S_{\pi,\diamond}$ introduced in (2.5.5). There is a canonical map

$$(2.7.5) \quad \mathfrak{p} : T_{\pi,\diamond} \rightarrow T, \quad T_{\pi,\diamond} = T_\pi \cap S_{\pi,\diamond}.$$

Now we assume that $A = \mathbb{C}$. By 4.1.1(a) below, the map \mathfrak{p} is a G -torsor.

2.7.6. Proposition. *Let $A = \mathbb{C}$. We have $\mathfrak{T} = \mathfrak{p}_*(\mathfrak{T}_\pi|_{T_{\pi,\diamond}})^G$. The sheaf \mathfrak{T} is a Poisson order over T .*

Proof: Let $s \in \mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi)^+$ be homogeneous of positive degree and let $t \in \mathcal{O}(T_\pi)^+$ be its image by the map (2.6.4). The first claim is obvious, because we have

$$\mathfrak{T}(T_t) = \mathbf{T}_{(t)} = \mathfrak{T}_\pi(T_{\pi,t})^G.$$

Let us concentrate on the second claim. We have $\mathbb{C} = \mathcal{A}/(q - \tau)$ where $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{C}[q^{\pm 1}]$. By (2.5.3) we have an algebra embedding

$$\mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi) \subset Z(\mathbf{S}^\pi).$$

By 2.3.6(b) we have also

$$\mathbf{S}^{\pi,+} = \mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\pi,+} \otimes \mathbb{C}.$$

Fix a \mathbb{C} -linear section $\sigma_S : \mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi)^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\pi,+}$. By A.10.2(b) the commutator in $\mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{A}}^\pi$ yields a linear map

$$\theta : \mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi)^+ \rightarrow \text{Der}(\mathbf{S}^\pi).$$

Let $\{ , \}$ denote the Poisson bracket on $\mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi)$ constructed in 2.5.6(e). We have

$$\theta(x)(x') = \{x, x'\}, \quad \forall x, x' \in \mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi)^+.$$

By the Leibniz rule the map θ yields a \mathbb{C} -linear map

$$\theta : \mathcal{O}(S_{\pi,s})^0 \rightarrow \text{Der}(\mathbf{S}_s^\pi).$$

By definition of the Poisson bracket on $\mathcal{O}(T_t)$ the map (2.6.5) is a surjective Poisson algebra homomorphism

$$\mathcal{O}(S_{\pi,s})^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(T_t).$$

We must prove that θ factors also to a linear homomorphism

$$\theta : \mathcal{O}(T_t) \rightarrow \text{Der}(\mathbf{T}_{(t)}).$$

This is routine and is left to the reader. Compare the proof of 2.6.2(b). □

2.7.7. Remark. If $\tau = 1$ then $\mathbf{T} = \mathcal{O}(T_\pi)$.

2.8. The deformed Harish-Chandra homomorphism at roots of unity.

Now, we specialize the deformed Harish-Chandra homomorphism $\Phi : \mathbb{T}^0 \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{0,\star}^{\Sigma_n}$ in 1.11.4 to roots of unity. Set $A = \mathbb{C}$ and assume that l is finite. Consider the affine open subset $T_\star = \mathfrak{p}(T_{\pi,\star})$ defined in section 4.1. The main result of this section is the following.

2.8.1. Theorem. *Assume that p is large enough.*

(a) *The deformed Harish-Chandra homomorphism factors to an algebra homomorphism $\mathfrak{T}(T_\star) \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{0,\star}^{\Sigma_n}$.*

(b) *The deformed Harish-Chandra homomorphism factors also to a Poisson algebra homomorphism $\mathcal{O}(T_\star) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{0,\star}^{\Sigma_n}$.*

Proof: (a) Recall that for each tuples m, n of integers ≥ 0 we have a monomial $u = \dot{e}^m k_{\lambda\iota}(\dot{f}^n)$ in $\dot{\mathbb{U}}_A$. Set

$$|u| = |m| - |n|, \quad \deg(u) = \rho \cdot |m| + \rho \cdot |n|.$$

By [EK] for each u there are monomials $u_1, u_2, \dots, u_r \in \dot{\mathbb{U}}_A$ and elements $d_1, d_2, \dots, d_r \in \mathbb{U}_A \otimes \mathbb{D}'_{0,A,\star}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \deg(u_1), \dots, \deg(u_r) &< \deg(u), \\ (1 - q^{-|u| \cdot |m|} \otimes q^{-|m|}) \nabla(u) &= \sum_{i=1}^r d_i \nabla(u_i). \end{aligned}$$

Recall that $q^{-|m|}$ is the element $\ell(q^{-|m|}) \in \mathbb{D}'_{0,A}$. So an induction on $\deg(u)$ implies that

$$\nabla(\mathbb{U}_A) \subset \mathbb{U}_A \otimes \mathbb{D}'_{0,A,\star}.$$

Thus the map (1.11.7) factors through a map

$$\phi : \mathbb{E}_A \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{\triangleright,A} \otimes \mathbb{D}'_{0,A,\star}.$$

It vanishes on the left ideal generated by $\partial_b \iota(\mathbb{U}'_{\pi, \mathcal{A}})^{\bar{\chi}}$ and $\partial_c(\mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}})^{\varepsilon}$.

Now, assume that (\mathcal{A}, A) is any modular pair. By base change we have again an A -linear map

$$\phi : \mathbb{E}_A \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{\triangleright, A} \otimes \mathbb{D}'_{0, A, \star}$$

which vanishes on the left ideal generated by $\partial_b \iota(\mathbb{U}'_{\pi, A})^{\bar{\chi}}$ and $\partial_c(\mathbb{U}'_A)^{\varepsilon}$. Observe that (1.11.5) and section 2.3 yield an A -algebra isomorphism

$$\mathbb{T}_A^0 \simeq \mathbb{E}_A //_{\bar{\chi} \otimes \varepsilon} (\iota(\mathbb{U}'_{\pi, A}) \otimes \mathbb{U}'_A).$$

Hence the map ϕ factors through an A -linear map $\mathbb{T}_A^0 \rightarrow \mathbb{D}'_{0, A, \star}$. Compare (1.11.10). Composing it with the conjugation by $\ell(\pi)$ we get an A -linear map

$$\Phi_A : \mathbb{T}_A^0 \rightarrow \mathbb{D}'_{0, A, \star}.$$

Next, recall that we have proved in section 1.11 that $\Phi_{\mathcal{K}}$ factors to a \mathcal{K} -algebra homomorphism

$$\Phi_{\mathcal{K}} : \mathbb{T}^0 \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{0, \star}^{\Sigma_n}.$$

Observe also the following easy fact.

2.8.2. Lemma. *Let A be a CID with fraction field K . Let \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} be A -algebras. Assume that \mathbf{B} is a free A -module and that $\mathbf{B}' \subset \mathbf{B}$ is a subalgebra which is a direct summand as an A -module. Let $f : \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{B}$ be an A -linear map such that $f \otimes \text{id}_K$ factors through a K -algebra homomorphism $\mathbf{A} \otimes K \rightarrow \mathbf{B}' \otimes K$. Then f factors also through an A -algebra homomorphism $\mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{B}'$.*

Thus we have an \mathcal{A} -algebra homomorphism

$$\Phi_{\mathcal{A}} : \mathbb{T}_{\mathcal{A}}^0 \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{0, \mathcal{A}, \star}^{\Sigma_n}.$$

Therefore we have the following commutative square

$$(2.8.3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{T}_{\mathcal{A}}^0 & \rightarrow & \mathbb{D}'_{0, \mathcal{A}, \star} \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \mathbb{T}_{\mathcal{A}}^0 \otimes A & \rightarrow & \mathbb{D}_{0, A, \star}^{\Sigma_n} \end{array}$$

The lower map is an algebra homomorphism. Now, the proof consists of two steps.

Step 1 : First, we set $(\mathcal{A}, A) = (\mathcal{A}_b, A_b)$ and we prove that Φ_b factors through an A_b -algebra homomorphism

$$(2.8.4) \quad \Phi_b : \mathfrak{T}(T_{b, \star}) \rightarrow \mathbf{D}_{0, b, \star}^{\Sigma_n}.$$

Note that $\mathfrak{T}(T_{b, \star})$ is a localization of \mathbf{T}_b^0 , see section 2.7 and 3.4.1(b) below for details. By 2.8.2, (2.8.3) it is enough to prove that the obvious map below map is surjective

$$\mathbb{T}_{\mathcal{A}_b}^0 \otimes K_b \rightarrow \mathbf{T}_{K_b}^0.$$

The proof is the same as the proof of 2.7.3(b). We'll only sketch it. By 2.3.6(b) it is enough to prove that the natural map below is surjective

$$f : (\mathbf{S}_{K_b}^{\pi})^0 \rightarrow \mathbf{T}_{K_b}^0.$$

Note that the spectrum of $\mathcal{O}(T_{\pi, K_b})^0$ is a smooth symplectic K_b -scheme by 4.1.1(c). Thus the cokernel of f is a projective $\mathcal{O}(T_{K_b})$ -module by A.10.3(a). Now, let A be the local ring of $\mathbb{Z}[\tau, \zeta] \subset K_b$ at $\tau = 1$. The residue field of A is $k = \mathbb{F}_p(\zeta)$. Since p is large enough the map

$$(2.8.5) \quad \mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_{\pi, k})^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(T_{\pi, k})^0$$

is surjective by A.11.3. Since $\tau = 1$ in k , by 2.5.7(a), 2.6.11(a) we have

$$\mathbf{S}_k^\pi = \mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_{\pi, k}), \quad \mathbf{T}_k = \mathcal{O}(T_{\pi, k}).$$

So 2.3.6(b) yields

$$(\mathbf{S}^\pi)^0 \otimes k = \mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_{\pi, k})^0.$$

By A.11.2 the A -module \mathbf{T} is flat. Compare 2.3.6(c). Thus 2.3.3(a) yields an inclusion

$$\mathbf{T}^0 \otimes k \subset \mathcal{O}(T_{\pi, k})^0.$$

Since the map (2.8.5) is surjective the map f specializes to a surjective map

$$(\mathbf{S}^\pi)^0 \otimes k \rightarrow \mathbf{T}^0 \otimes k.$$

Hence Nakayama's lemma implies that the cokernel of f is an $\mathcal{O}(T_{K_b})$ -module which is generically trivial. Since it is also projective, the map f is surjective.

Step 2: Next, we take $A = \mathbb{C}$. To unburden the notation we'll drop the subscript \mathbb{C} at each place. Now, we prove that the map Φ factors through a \mathbb{C} -algebra homomorphism

$$(2.8.6) \quad \Phi : \mathfrak{T}(T_\star) \rightarrow \mathbf{D}_{0, \star}^{\Sigma_n}.$$

By (2.8.4) we have the commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{T}(T_\star) & \rightarrow & \mathbf{D}'_{0, \star} \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \mathfrak{T}(T_{b, \star}) \otimes \mathbb{C} & \rightarrow & \mathbf{D}_{0, \star}^{\Sigma_n} \end{array}$$

where the lower horizontal map is a \mathbb{C} -algebra homomorphism. By 2.7.3(b) the left vertical map is surjective. This implies the claim.

(b) By 2.7.1(a) there is a natural algebra homomorphism

$$\mathcal{O}(T_\star) \rightarrow \mathfrak{T}(T_\star).$$

There is also an obvious inclusion $\mathcal{D}_{0, \star}^{\Sigma_n} \subset \mathbf{D}_{0, \star}^{\Sigma_n}$. We must prove that the map Φ in (2.8.6) takes $\mathcal{O}(T_\star)$ into $\mathcal{D}_{0, \star}^{\Sigma_n}$. For each monomial u a computation yields

$$(2.8.7) \quad \nabla(e_i u) = (\tau^{-\alpha_i \cdot |u| - 2} \otimes q^{-\alpha_i}) \nabla(u e_i) + (e_i \otimes 1) \nabla(u).$$

An easy induction using (2.8.7) yields elements $a_{m', m} \in \mathbf{U} \otimes \mathbf{D}_{0, \star}$ such that $1 - a_{m, m}$ is invertible and we have

$$\nabla(\dot{e}^m u) = \sum_{|m'| \leq |m|} a_{m, m'} \nabla(u \dot{e}^{m'}).$$

Therefore if $u \in Z(\mathbf{U})$ there are elements $b_{m',m} \in \mathbf{U} \otimes \mathbf{D}_{0,\star}$ such that

$$\nabla(\dot{e}^m u) = \sum_{|m'| < |m|} b_{m,m'} \nabla(\dot{e}^{m'} u).$$

A similar identity holds for $\nabla(\iota(\dot{f}^n)u)$. So for each $u \in Z(\mathbf{U})$, $\lambda \in X$ and each tuples m, n of integers ≥ 0 we have

$$\nabla(\dot{e}^m u) = \nabla(\dot{e}^m) \nabla(u), \quad \nabla(\iota(\dot{f}^n)u) = \nabla(\iota(\dot{f}^n)) \nabla(u), \quad \nabla(z_\lambda) = \partial_{\mathbf{b}}(z_\lambda) \otimes 1.$$

Thus the restriction of the map ∇ to \mathcal{U} is an algebra homomorphism. For each positive root α there are constants $c_{m,m'} \in \mathcal{A}$ such that

$$\Delta(\dot{e}_\alpha^l) = k_{-l\alpha} \otimes e_\alpha^l + \sum_{m,m'} c_{m,m'} k_{-l|m'|} \dot{e}^{lm} \otimes \dot{e}^{lm'} \text{ modulo } (q - \tau) \mathbb{U}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\otimes 2}.$$

Here m, m' are tuples of integers ≥ 0 such that $0 \neq |m|$ and $|m| + |m'| = \alpha$. See also (2.2.1). So we have

$$(1 - 1 \otimes q^{-l\alpha}) \nabla(x_\alpha) = \sum_{m,m'} c_{m,m'} (\dot{e}^{lm} \otimes q^{-l|m'|}) \nabla(\dot{e}^{lm'}).$$

Further (2.8.7) implies that

$$\nabla(x_i) = \sum_{j \geq 0} x_i \otimes q^{-jl\alpha_i} \in \mathcal{U} \otimes \mathcal{D}_{0,\star}.$$

So an induction on the positive integer $\rho \cdot \alpha$ shows that $\nabla(x_\alpha) \in \mathcal{U} \otimes \mathcal{D}_{0,\star}$ for each α . The same argument works also for $\nabla(y_\alpha)$, yielding the inclusion

$$\nabla(\mathcal{U}) \subset \mathcal{U} \otimes \mathcal{D}_{0,\star}.$$

Hence we have

$$\Phi(\mathcal{O}(T_\star)) \subset \mathcal{D}_{0,\star}^{\Sigma_n}.$$

Finally we must prove that the algebra homomorphism

$$\Phi : \mathcal{O}(T_\star) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{0,\star}^{\Sigma_n}$$

is indeed a Poisson algebra homomorphism. Note that $\mathbb{C} = \mathcal{A}/(q - \tau)$ with $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{C}[q^{\pm 1}]$. The Poisson bracket on $\mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi)^0$ is computed by lifting elements into $\mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\pi,0}$ and computing their commutator there, see the proof of 2.5.6(e). Composing the \mathcal{A} -algebra homomorphism

$$\Phi_{\mathcal{A}} : \mathbb{T}_{\mathcal{A}}^0 \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{0,\mathcal{A},\star}^{\Sigma_n}$$

with the natural map $\mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\pi,0} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}_{\mathcal{A}}^0$ we get an algebra homomorphism $\mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\pi,0} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{0,\mathcal{A},\star}^{\Sigma_n}$. It factors to a Poisson algebra homomorphism

$$\mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi)^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{0,\star}^{\Sigma_n}$$

by the discussion above. The theorem follows, because the map

$$\mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi)^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(N)$$

is a surjective Poisson algebra homomorphism. See the proof of 2.6.2(b) for details. \square

3. THE DOUBLE AFFINE HECKE ALGEBRA

3.1. Global dimension.

Let (\mathcal{A}, A) be a modular pair with $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{Z}[q^{\pm 1}, t^{\pm 1}]$. The DAHA is the \mathcal{A} -algebra $\mathbb{H} = \mathbb{H}_{\mathcal{A}}$ generated by $t_{\hat{w}}, x_{\lambda}, t_{\pi}$ with $\hat{w} \in \tilde{\Sigma}_n, \lambda \in \tilde{X}, \pi \in P$ modulo the defining relations

$$(t_{s_i} - t)(t_{s_i} + t^{-1}) = 0, \quad t_{s_i} x_{\lambda} - x_{s_i \lambda} t_{s_i} = (t - t^{-1})(x_{\lambda} - x_{s_i \lambda}) / (1 - x_{\alpha_i}),$$

$$t_{\hat{w}} t_{\hat{w}'} = t_{\hat{w} \hat{w}'} \text{ if } \ell(\hat{w} \hat{w}') = \ell(\hat{w}) + \ell(\hat{w}'), \quad t_{\pi} t_{s_i} t_{\pi}^{-1} = t_{\pi(s_i)},$$

$$x_{\lambda} x_{\mu} = x_{\lambda + \mu}, \quad t_{\pi} x_{\lambda} t_{\pi}^{-1} = x_{\pi(\lambda)}, \quad x_{\delta} = q^{-2}, \quad x_{\alpha_0} = q^{-2} x_{-\theta}.$$

The subalgebra \mathbb{H}^y generated by $\{t_{\hat{w}}, t_{\pi}\}$ is the Iwahori-Hecke algebra of the extended affine Weyl group $\tilde{\Sigma}_n$. It may also be viewed as the algebra generated by elements $t_{\tilde{w}}$ with $\tilde{w} \in \tilde{\Sigma}_n$ modulo well-known relations.

Set $y_{\lambda - \lambda'} = t_{\tau_{\lambda}} (t_{\tau_{\lambda'}})^{-1}$ for each $\lambda, \lambda' \in X_+$. The multiplication in \mathbb{H} yields a linear isomorphism

$$(3.1.1) \quad \mathbb{X} \otimes \mathbb{H}^y \simeq \mathbb{X} \otimes \mathbb{H}_0 \otimes \mathbb{Y} \simeq \mathbb{Y} \otimes \mathbb{H}_0 \otimes \mathbb{X} \simeq \mathbb{H},$$

where \mathbb{X}, \mathbb{Y} and \mathbb{H}_0 are the subalgebras generated by $\{x_{\lambda}; \lambda \in X\}, \{y_{\lambda}; \lambda \in X\}$ and $\{t_w; w \in \Sigma_n\}$ respectively. We'll set $t_i = t_{s_i}, x_i = x_{\varepsilon_i}$ and $y_i = y_{\varepsilon_i}$. The Cherednik-Fourier transform is the automorphism $\mathfrak{F}_H : \mathbb{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$ given by

$$x_i, y_i, t_i, q, t \mapsto y_i, x_i, t_i^{-1}, q^{-1}, t^{-1}.$$

Write $\mathbb{H}_A = \mathbb{H} \otimes A$. Recall that τ, ζ are the images of q, t in A . We call τ the modular parameter and ζ the quantum parameter. The SDAHA (= spherical subalgebra) is

$$\mathbb{S}\mathbb{H}_A = \{x \in \mathbb{H}_A; t_i x = x t_i = t x, \forall i\}.$$

Set $o = \sum_w t^{\ell(w)} t_w$. Let $a_o \in A$ be such that $o^2 = a_o o$. If a_o is invertible then we have $\mathbb{S}\mathbb{H}_A = o \mathbb{H}_A o$. So $\mathbb{S}\mathbb{H}_A$ is a direct summand of \mathbb{H}_A as an A -module. Hence it is a free A -module. Note that $\mathbb{S}\mathbb{H}_A$ is a $\mathbb{X}_A^{\Sigma_n} \otimes \mathbb{Y}_A^{\Sigma_n}$ -module of finite type, with $\mathbb{X}_A^{\Sigma_n}$ acting by left multiplication and $\mathbb{Y}_A^{\Sigma_n}$ by right multiplication

3.1.2. Theorem. *Assume that A is a field and that $a_o \neq 0$. The ring \mathbb{H}_A has a finite left and right global dimension.*

Proof: Let $\mathbb{X}_A^+ \subset \mathbb{X}_A$ be the subalgebra generated by $\{x_i\}$. Let $\mathbb{H}_A^+ \subset \mathbb{H}_A$ be the subalgebra generated by $\mathbb{H}_{0,A}, \mathbb{Y}_A$ and \mathbb{X}_A^+ . The multiplication yields a linear isomorphism from $\mathbb{X}_A^+ \otimes \mathbb{H}_A^y \rightarrow \mathbb{H}_A^+$. Equip \mathbb{H}_A^+ with the \mathbb{Z}_+ -grading such that

$$\deg(x_{\lambda}) = 1, \quad \deg(t_{\tilde{w}}) = 0, \quad \forall \lambda \in X, \tilde{w} \in \tilde{\Sigma}_n.$$

Let us prove that \mathbb{H}_A has a finite left global dimension. Consider the 2-sided ideal $I = \sum_i x_i \mathbb{H}_A^+$ of \mathbb{H}_A^+ . The following properties are immediate from (3.1.1)

- for all i, j we have $x_i x_j = x_j x_i$,
- for all $h \in \mathbb{H}_A^+$ and all j such that $x_{j+1} h \in \sum_{i=1}^j x_i \mathbb{H}_A^+$ we have $h \in \sum_{i=1}^j x_i \mathbb{H}_A^+$,
- we have $I = \sum_i x_i \mathbb{H}_A^+ = \sum_i \mathbb{H}_A^+ x_i$, a proper ideal of \mathbb{H}_A^+ .

Therefore [MR, thm. 7.3.16] yields

$$\mathrm{pd}_{\mathbb{H}_A^+}(\mathbb{H}_A^+/I) = n.$$

Recall that $\mathrm{fd}_{\mathbb{H}_A^+}(\mathbb{H}_A^+/I) \leq \mathrm{pd}_{\mathbb{H}_A^+}(\mathbb{H}_A^+/I)$, see [MR, sec. 7.1.5]. Thus for any finitely generated graded left \mathbb{H}_A^+ -module M we have [MR, thm. 7.3.14]

$$\mathrm{pd}_{\mathbb{H}_A^+}(M) \leq \mathrm{lgd}(\mathbb{H}_A^+/I) + n.$$

Note that I is not contained in the Jacobson radical of \mathbb{H}_A^+ . However, in the proof of op. cit. this hypothesis is used only in deducing that $\bar{M} = 0$ from the equation $MI = M$. This implication holds in our case because M is graded and I has positive degrees. Note also that to compute $\mathrm{lgd}(\mathbb{H}_A^+)$ it is enough to consider only finite graded left modules. See [MR, sec. 7.1.8] and [NV1, sec. I.7.8]. Thus we have proved that

$$\mathrm{lgd}(\mathbb{H}_A^+) \leq \mathrm{lgd}(\mathbb{H}_A^+/I) + n.$$

Next, since \mathbb{H}_A is the localization of \mathbb{H}_A^+ at x_{ω_n} we have also

$$\mathrm{lgd}(\mathbb{H}_A) \leq \mathrm{lgd}(\mathbb{H}_A^+/I) + n$$

by [MR, cor. 7.4.3]. Now $\mathbb{H}_A^+/I \simeq \mathbb{H}_A^y$ as an A -algebra. Thus we have

$$\mathrm{lgd}(\mathbb{H}_A) \leq \mathrm{lgd}(\mathbb{H}_A^y) + n.$$

Arguing as above with \mathbb{H}_A replaced by \mathbb{H}_A^y and x_i by y_i we get also that

$$\mathrm{lgd}(\mathbb{H}_A) \leq \mathrm{lgd}(\mathbb{H}_{0,A}) + 2n.$$

Finally $\mathbb{H}_{0,A}$ is the Hecke-Iwahori algebra of type GL . It is well-known that it has a finite global dimension iff $a_o \neq 0$. □

3.2. Roots of unity.

Unless specified otherwise we'll always assume that a_o is invertible. We'll be interested by the representations of \mathbb{H}_A for $A = \mathbb{C}$ and τ, ζ both roots of unity. Let l be the order of τ . If it is finite we'll always assume that $l = p^e$, an odd prime power. As before, if l is finite we write

$$\mathbf{SH} = \mathbb{SH}_A, \quad \mathbf{H} = \mathbb{H}_A.$$

Let $(\mathcal{A}_b, A_b, k_b)$ be as in 2.2.5(a). We'll abbreviate $k_b = \mathbb{C}$, hopping it will not create any confusion.

Fix integers $m < 0 < k$ such that $(k, m) = 1$ and $(\tau, \zeta) \in \Gamma_c(\mathbb{C})$. Obviously, the choice of (k, m) is not unique. We'll adopt the following strategy : first we fix c , then we choose $(\tau, \zeta) \in \Gamma_c(\mathbb{C})$ such that τ, ζ are roots of unity and p is large enough, finally we prove our main result for these parameters.

Let us briefly explain what are the restrictions on c . Its sign is indifferent, because there is an involution

$$\mathrm{IM} : \mathbb{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}, \quad t_i \mapsto -t_i^{-1}, \quad x_\lambda \mapsto x_{-\lambda}, \quad q \mapsto q^{-1}, \quad t \mapsto t.$$

For 3.6.9 to hold we'll assume that $c < -2$ and for 3.5.1 to hold that $k > 2n$. Finally in 4.2.1(b) we'll choose $m = -1$, i.e., we'll set $\zeta^l = 1$.

3.3. The canonical embedding.

Assume that a_o is invertible. The subscript \star will denote a quotient ring as in section 1.11. There is an unique algebra homomorphism

$$\Psi' : \mathbb{H}_A \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{0,A,\star} \rtimes \Sigma_n$$

given by

$$t_i \mapsto \zeta s_i + (\zeta - \zeta^{-1})(1 - q^{\alpha_i})^{-1}(1 - s_i), \quad x_\lambda \mapsto q^\lambda, \quad t_\pi \mapsto \pi.$$

Here we have set $q^\delta = \tau^{-2}$. The inclusion of $\tilde{\Sigma}_n$ into the rhs is given by

$$w \mapsto (0, w), \quad \tau_\lambda \mapsto (k_{-2\lambda}, 1).$$

Since $\mathbb{D}_{0,A,\star}$ is an ID there is an unique algebra homomorphism

$$\Psi : \mathbb{SH}_A \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{0,A,\star}^{\Sigma_n}$$

such that $\Psi'(xo) = \Psi(x)\Psi'(o)$. The following is standard, see [C, 3.2.1].

3.3.1. Proposition. *The maps Ψ, Ψ' are injective and yield algebra isomorphisms*

$$\Psi : \mathbb{SH}_{A,\star} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{0,A,\star}^{\Sigma_n}, \quad \Psi' : \mathbb{H}_{A,\star} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{0,A,\star} \rtimes \Sigma_n.$$

3.4. The center of SDAHA.

Assume that a_o is invertible and that l is finite. In this section we recall a few basic facts on the center of **SH**. Let $\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y} \subset \mathbf{H}$ be the subalgebras generated respectively by $\{x_\lambda; \lambda \in lX\}, \{y_\lambda; \lambda \in lX\}$. We put

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{X}^{\Sigma_n} \otimes \mathcal{Y}^{\Sigma_n}.$$

Set $\sigma_x = \prod_{\alpha,k} (q^{l\alpha} - \zeta^{2lk})$ where α runs over Π and $k = 0, 1$. We view σ_x as an element of \mathcal{L} as in (3.4.2). Put $\sigma_y = \mathfrak{F}_H(\sigma_x)$.

3.4.1. Proposition. *The following hold*

- (a) $\mathcal{L} \subset Z(\mathbf{H})$, $o\mathcal{L} \subset Z(\mathbf{SH})$ and \mathbf{H}, \mathbf{SH} are \mathcal{L} -modules of finite type,
- (b) $\mathbf{D}_{0,\star}^{\Sigma_n}, \mathbf{T}^0$ are \mathcal{L} -algebras and $\mathfrak{T}(T_\star)$ is the localization of \mathbf{T}^0 at σ_x ,
- (c) the maps $\Phi : \mathfrak{T}(T_\star) \rightarrow \mathbf{D}_{0,\star}^{\Sigma_n}$ and $\Psi : \mathbf{SH}_\star \rightarrow \mathbf{D}_{0,\star}^{\Sigma_n}$ are \mathcal{L} -linear.

Proof: (a) This is well-known.

(b), (c) There are algebra isomorphisms

$$(3.4.2) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathbf{X} &\rightarrow \mathbf{F}_0, & x_\lambda &\mapsto q^\lambda, \\ \mathbf{Y} &\rightarrow \mathbf{U}_0, & y_\lambda &\mapsto k_\lambda. \end{aligned}$$

Thus ϱ_0, Ω yield algebra isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{X}^{\Sigma_n} &\simeq Z(\mathbf{F}') \simeq Z(\mathbf{F}'_{\mathcal{A}}) \otimes A, \\ \mathbf{Y}^{\Sigma_n} &\simeq Z(\mathbf{U}') \simeq Z(\mathbf{U}'_{\mathcal{A}}) \otimes A. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore the maps (1.11.2)

$$\begin{aligned} z' : Z(\mathbb{F}'_{\mathcal{A}}) &\rightarrow \mathbb{T}_{\mathcal{A}}^0, \\ z : Z(\mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}}) &\rightarrow \mathbb{T}_{\mathcal{A}}^0 \end{aligned}$$

yield an algebra homomorphism $\mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathbf{T}^0$. Now, the maps (1.11.3)

$$\begin{aligned} L' : Z(\mathbb{F}'_{\mathcal{A}}) &\rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{0,\mathcal{A},\star}^{\Sigma_n}, \\ L : Z(\mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}}) &\rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{0,\mathcal{A},\star}^{\Sigma_n} \end{aligned}$$

yield an algebra homomorphism $\mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathbf{D}_{0,\star}^{\Sigma_n}$. The map Φ is \mathcal{L} -linear by 1.11.4.

The \mathcal{L} -algebra structure on \mathbf{SH} is given by

$$f \mapsto of, \quad u \mapsto ou, \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{X}^{\Sigma_n}, u \in \mathcal{Y}^{\Sigma_n}.$$

It is well known that

$$\Psi(of) = L'(f), \quad \Psi(ou) = L(u), \quad \forall f, u,$$

see [C], [K2, Theorem 5.9]. So the map Ψ is \mathcal{L} -linear. □

3.4.3. Proposition. *Assume that $\mathbf{A} = \mathbb{C}$. We have that \mathbf{SH} is a $Z(\mathbf{SH})$ -module of finite type. It is a NID and a maximal order. Further $Z(\mathbf{SH})$ is a direct summand of \mathbf{SH} as a $Z(\mathbf{SH})$ -module.*

Proof: Recall that \mathbf{SH}_{σ_x} is the localization of \mathbf{SH} at σ_x . By 3.3.1 we have $\mathbf{SH}_{\sigma_x} \simeq \mathbf{D}_{0,\star}^{\Sigma_n}$. Thus \mathbf{SH}_{σ_x} is an ID. Note that σ_x is a regular element in \mathbf{SH} by (3.1.1). Thus $\mathbf{SH} \subset \mathbf{SH}_{\sigma_x}$. Thus \mathbf{SH} is an ID. Since \mathbf{SH} is a $Z(\mathbf{SH})$ -module of finite type, see 3.4.1(b), it is an order in its quotient ring by Posner's theorem, see section A.10.

Let us prove that \mathbf{SH} is maximal in its equivalence class. Fix a ring \mathbf{A} and an element $0 \neq z \in Z(\mathbf{SH})$ such that

$$\mathbf{SH} \subset \mathbf{A} \subset z^{-1}\mathbf{SH}.$$

For a future use, note that \mathbf{A} is a torsion-free \mathcal{L} -module of finite type, see 3.4.6(b) below. Observe that \mathbf{D}_0 is an Azumaya algebra. Hence so is also $\mathbf{D}_{0,\star}$. Thus $\mathbf{D}_{0,\star}^{\Sigma_n}$ is again an Azumaya algebra by faithfully-flat descent, because the group Σ_n acts freely. Therefore the quotient rings $\mathbf{SH}_{\sigma_x}, \mathbf{SH}_{\sigma_y}$ are both maximal orders. Thus we have $\mathbf{A}_{\sigma_x} = \mathbf{SH}_{\sigma_x}$ and $\mathbf{A}_{\sigma_y} = \mathbf{SH}_{\sigma_y}$. The elements σ_x, σ_y are regular in \mathbf{H} by (3.1.1). Hence they are also regular in \mathbf{A} . So we have

$$\mathbf{A} \subset \mathbf{SH}_{\sigma_x} \cap \mathbf{SH}_{\sigma_y}.$$

Thus the \mathcal{L} -module \mathbf{A}/\mathbf{SH} is supported on a closed subset of $\mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{L})$ of codimension ≥ 2 . Since the \mathcal{L} -module \mathbf{SH} is free we have $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{SH}$ by 3.4.4. The second claim is a direct consequence of the first one. See section A.10. □

3.4.4. Lemma. *Let A be a commutative affine ring, M a torsion-free A -module of finite type and $P \subset M$ a projective A -submodule such that M/P is supported on a closed subset of $\text{Spec}(A)$ of codimension ≥ 2 . Then $P = M$.*

3.4.5. Proposition. *Assume that $A = \mathbb{C}$. The scheme $CM = \text{Spec}(Z(\mathbf{SH}))$ is integral, normal and Cohen-Macaulay.*

Proof: The ring $Z(\mathbf{SH})$ is a CID by 3.4.3. Thus CM is an integral scheme. The \mathcal{L} -module $Z(\mathbf{SH})$ is projective and of finite type by 3.4.3. Thus it is a free \mathcal{L} -module by Pittie-Steinberg's and Quillen-Suslin's theorems. So the variety CM is Cohen-Macaulay, because $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{L})$ is smooth. An irreducible Cohen-Macaulay variety which is smooth away of a codimension ≥ 2 closed subset is normal. Further $\text{Spec}(Z(\mathbf{SH})_{\sigma_x})$ is smooth, because $\mathbf{SH}_{\sigma_x} \simeq \mathbf{D}_{0,\star}^{\Sigma_n}$. Hence $\text{Spec}(Z(\mathbf{SH})_{\sigma_y})$ is also smooth. The complement of

$$\text{Spec}(Z(\mathbf{SH})_{\sigma_x}) \cup \text{Spec}(Z(\mathbf{SH})_{\sigma_y})$$

in CM is a closed subset of codimension ≥ 2 , because $Z(\mathbf{SH})$ is a \mathcal{L} -module of finite type and the closed subset

$$\{\sigma_x = \sigma_y = 0\} \subset \text{Spec}(\mathcal{L})$$

has codimension ≥ 2 . Thus the variety CM is normal. □

3.4.6. Remarks.

- (a) The rings $Z(\mathbf{H})$, $Z(\mathbf{SH})$ are isomorphic. See section A.14 for details.
- (b) By (3.1.1) and the Pittie-Steinberg theorem the \mathcal{L} -module \mathbf{H} is free and of finite type. Since \mathbf{SH} is a direct summand of \mathbf{H} , it is also a free \mathcal{L} -module of finite type by the Quillen-Suslin theorem.

3.5. From SDAHA to QDO.

Set $A = \mathbb{C}$. Fix $c \in \mathbb{Q}^\times$. Assume that a_o is invertible. Recall the maps

$$\Psi : \mathbf{SH} \rightarrow \mathbf{D}_{0,\star}^{\Sigma_n}, \quad \Phi : \mathbf{T}^0 \rightarrow \mathbf{D}_{0,\star}^{\Sigma_n}$$

given in 3.3.1 and section 2.8. In 4.2.1(b) we'll compare the algebras \mathbf{SH} and $\mathfrak{T}(T)$, where \mathfrak{T} is the sheaf of algebras over the deformed Hilbert scheme T introduced in section 2.7. A first step towards this is the following inclusion. The proof is technical. It is given in section A.15.

3.5.1. Proposition. *Let $(\tau, \zeta) \in \Gamma_c(\mathbb{C})$. If $k > 2n$ and l is finite and large enough then we have $\Psi(\mathbf{SH}) \subset \Phi(\mathbf{T}^0)$.*

Note that the lower bound for l in 3.5.1 may depend on c .

3.6. From SDAHA to DAHA.

In this section we compare the categories $\mathbf{Mod}(\mathbb{H}_A)$ and $\mathbf{Mod}(\mathbb{SH}_A)$. First, let us recall the following standard result. See section A.16 for details.

3.6.1. Lemma. *Let \mathbf{A} be a ring and $o \in \mathbf{A}$ be an idempotent. The full subcategory $\mathbf{Mod}(\mathbf{A}, o) \subset \mathbf{Mod}(\mathbf{A})$ of the modules killed by o is a Serre category. Further, there is an equivalence*

$$\mathbf{Mod}(\mathbf{A})/\mathbf{Mod}(\mathbf{A}, o) \rightarrow \mathbf{Mod}(o\mathbf{A}o), \quad M \mapsto oM.$$

Now, fix $c \in \mathbb{Q}^\times$. Assume that $\mathbf{A} = \mathbb{C}$ and that a_o is invertible. To simplify the notation we'll abbreviate $\mathbb{H} = \mathbb{H}_{\mathbb{C}}$, $\mathbb{X} = \mathbb{X}_{\mathbb{C}}$, etc. Consider the full subcategories

$$\mathbf{Mod}(\mathbb{H})' \subset \mathbf{Mod}(\mathbb{H}), \quad \mathbf{Mod}(\mathbb{SH})' \subset \mathbf{Mod}(\mathbb{SH})$$

consisting of the modules with a locally finite action of \mathbb{X} , \mathbb{X}^{Σ_n} . By 3.6.1 we have a quotient functor

$$F^* : \mathbf{Mod}(\mathbb{H})' \rightarrow \mathbf{Mod}(\mathbb{SH})', \quad M \mapsto oM.$$

3.6.2. Proposition. *Let $(\tau, \zeta) \in \Gamma_c(\mathbb{C})$ and $\mathbf{A} = \mathbb{C}$. If τ, ζ are not roots of unity and $c < -2$ then F^* is an equivalence of categories.*

Proof: To unburden the notation we may use the same symbol for a \mathbb{C} -scheme and its set of closed \mathbb{C} -points. Consider the $\tilde{\Sigma}_n$ -action on $H = \mathbb{C}^\times \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} X$ given by

$$\tau_\lambda w(z \otimes \mu) = (z \otimes w\mu)(\tau \otimes \lambda), \quad \forall \lambda, \mu \in X, w \in \Sigma_n, z \in \mathbb{C}^\times.$$

For each $\tilde{\Sigma}_n$ -orbit in $\omega \subset H$, consider the subcategories

$$\mathbf{Mod}(\mathbb{H})^\omega \subset \mathbf{Mod}(\mathbb{H}), \quad \mathbf{Mod}(\mathbb{SH})^\omega \subset \mathbf{Mod}(\mathbb{SH})$$

consisting of the modules whose support, as \mathbb{X}^{Σ_n} -modules, is contained in ω/Σ_n . Thus we have

$$\mathbf{Mod}(\mathbb{H})' = \bigoplus_{\omega} \mathbf{Mod}(\mathbb{H})^\omega, \quad \mathbf{Mod}(\mathbb{SH})' = \bigoplus_{\omega} \mathbf{Mod}(\mathbb{SH})^\omega.$$

The functor F^* preserves this decomposition. Further $\mathbf{Mod}(\mathbb{H})^\omega$ contains finitely many isomorphism classes of simple objects. Thus the category $\mathbf{Mod}(\mathbb{SH})^\omega$ contains also finitely many isomorphism classes of simple objects. Let $d_\omega(\mathbb{H}), d_\omega(\mathbb{SH})$ be the those numbers. We have

$$d_\omega(\mathbb{H}) \geq d_\omega(\mathbb{SH}).$$

We must prove that it is an equality.

The simple \mathbb{H} -modules are classified in [V] for each simple, connected and simply connected linear group. The simple modules of the double affine Hecke algebras of types SL, GL are essentially the same, see [V, sec. 8], [VV3, sec. 2.5]. Thus, to simplify the exposition, in the rest of this proof we'll assume that \mathbb{H} is the DAHA of type SL . In particular the symbols H, X will now denote the group of diagonal matrices in SL and its group of cocharacters.

Now, we set

$$\mathbf{F} = \mathbb{C}((\varepsilon)), \quad \mathbf{R} = \mathbb{C}[[\varepsilon]].$$

Let $\widetilde{SL}(F)$ be the central extension of $SL(F)$ by \mathbb{C}^\times as in [V, sec. 2.2]. Let $\widetilde{\mathfrak{sl}}_F$ be the Lie algebra of $\widetilde{SL}(F)$ and $\widetilde{H} \subset \widetilde{SL}(F)$ be the pull-back of H by the obvious projection $\widetilde{SL}(F) \rightarrow SL(F)$. So there is an obvious map

$$\widetilde{H} \times \mathbb{C}^\times \rightarrow H \times \mathbb{C}^\times.$$

Fix $s \in H$. Fix a point of $\widetilde{H} \times \mathbb{C}^\times$ over (s, ζ) . We'll denote this point by (s, ζ) again, hopping it will not create any confusion. Consider the automorphisms

$$(3.6.3) \quad \begin{aligned} a_{s, \tau, \zeta} : \widetilde{SL}(F) &\rightarrow \widetilde{SL}(F), & g(\varepsilon) &\mapsto (\text{ads})(g(\tau\varepsilon)), \\ a_{s, \tau, \zeta} : \mathfrak{sl}_F &\rightarrow \mathfrak{sl}_F, & x(\varepsilon) &\mapsto \zeta^{-1}(\text{ads})(x(\tau\varepsilon)). \end{aligned}$$

We'll abbreviate $a = a_{s, \tau, \zeta}$.

Let $\mathcal{N} \subset \mathfrak{sl}_F$ be the nilpotent cone. Let $\widetilde{SL}(F)^a \subset \widetilde{SL}(F)$ and $\mathcal{N}^a \subset \mathcal{N}$ be the fixed points sets. It is known that $\widetilde{SL}(F)^a$ is a connected linear algebraic group and that \mathcal{N}^a is an affine $\widetilde{SL}(F)^a$ -variety over \mathbb{C} . See [V].

Let \mathcal{G} be the set of Lie subalgebras of \mathfrak{sl}_F which are $SL(F)$ -conjugate to \mathfrak{sl}_R . The automorphism a yields an automorphism of \mathcal{G} . Let $\mathcal{G}^a \subset \mathcal{G}$ be the fixed points set. We write

$$\dot{\mathcal{N}}^a = \{(x, \mathfrak{p}) \in \mathcal{N}^a \times \mathcal{G}^a; x \in \mathfrak{p}_+\},$$

where \mathfrak{p}_+ is the pro-nilpotent radical of \mathfrak{p} . We have $\mathcal{G}^a = \bigcup_{i \in \Xi} \mathcal{G}_i^a$ (a disjoint union), where each \mathcal{G}_i^a is a smooth and connected $\widetilde{SL}(F)^a$ -variety. The set Ξ is infinite. For each $i \in \Xi$ we put

$$\dot{\mathcal{N}}_i^a = \dot{\mathcal{N}}^a \cap (\mathcal{N}^a \times \mathcal{G}_i^a).$$

It is a smooth and connected $\widetilde{SL}(F)^a$ -variety. For each $i, j \in \Xi$ we put also

$$\dot{\mathcal{N}}_{ij}^a = \{(x, \mathfrak{p}, \mathfrak{p}') \in \mathcal{N}^a \times \mathcal{G}_i^a \times \mathcal{G}_j^a; x \in \mathfrak{p}_+ \cap \mathfrak{p}'_+\}.$$

Let $K(X)$ be the complexified Grothendieck group of coherent sheaves over a scheme X . The \mathbb{C} -vector space

$$(3.6.4) \quad \mathbb{SK} = \prod_j \bigoplus_i K(\dot{\mathcal{N}}_{ij}^a)$$

is equipped with an associative multiplication called the convolution product. It is given the finite topology, i.e., the linear topology such that a basis of neighborhoods of 0 is formed by the subsets $\prod_{j \geq j_0} \bigoplus_i K(\dot{\mathcal{N}}_{ij}^a)$. Note that the multiplication is continuous for this topology. We say that a \mathbb{SK} -module V is smooth if the annihilator any element of V in \mathbb{SK} is open. The proposition is a direct consequence of the following lemma.

□

3.6.5. Lemma. *Let $(\tau, \zeta) \in \Gamma_c(\mathbb{C})$ and $A = \mathbb{C}$. Let $s \in H$ and let $\omega = \omega_{s, \tau} \subset H$ be the $\widetilde{\Sigma}_n$ -orbit of s .*

- (a) *There is a ring homomorphism $\mathbb{SH} \rightarrow \mathbb{SK}$ inducing an inclusion $\{\text{smooth simple } \mathbb{SK}\text{-modules}\} \subset \{\text{simple } \mathbb{SH}\text{-modules}\}$.*
- (b) *Smooth simple \mathbb{SK} -modules are labelled by $\widetilde{SL}(F)^a$ -orbits in \mathcal{N}^a .*

(c) The integer $d_\omega(\mathbb{H})$ is the number of $\widetilde{SL}(\mathbb{F})^a$ -orbits in \mathcal{N}^a .

Proof : Part (a) is proved in section A.16. Part (c) is proved in [V, sec. 7.6]. Let us concentrate on part (b).

Let L_i be the direct image of the constant sheaf by the first projection

$$p_i : \dot{\mathcal{N}}_i^a \rightarrow \mathcal{N}^a.$$

Since p_i is a proper map, the complex L_i is a direct sum of shifted irreducible $\widetilde{SL}(\mathbb{F})^a$ -equivariant perverse sheaves. The set of smooth simple \mathbb{SK} -modules is in bijection with the set of indecomposable direct summands of $\bigoplus_i L_i$ (counted without multiplicities). See [V, sec. 6.1]. Let $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathcal{N}^a$ be a $\widetilde{SL}(\mathbb{F})^a$ -orbit. The intermediate extension of a non trivial local system on \mathcal{O} cannot occur in $\bigoplus_i L_i$. See [V, sec. 8.1]. It is enough to check that the intermediate extension of the trivial local system on \mathcal{O} does occur.

To do so it is enough to prove that for some i we have

$$(3.6.6) \quad p_i(\dot{\mathcal{N}}_i^a) = \bar{\mathcal{O}}$$

(the Zariski closure of \mathcal{O}). Indeed, in this case, for each $e \in \mathcal{O}$ the group of connected components of the centralizer of e in $\widetilde{SL}(\mathbb{F})^a$ acts on $H_*(p_i^{-1}(e), \mathbb{C})$ and any irreducible submodule yields a $\widetilde{SL}(\mathbb{F})^a$ -equivariant irreducible local system on \mathcal{O} , whose intermediate extension to $\bar{\mathcal{O}}$ is a direct summand of L_i . Since $H_*(p_i^{-1}(e), \mathbb{C}) \neq 0$ and only the trivial local system can occur, we are done.

Our proof of (3.6.6) is similar to [V, sec. 6.3]. We'll be brief. For each $\mathfrak{p} \in \mathcal{G}^a$ let \mathfrak{p}_+^a be the fixed points subset of the automorphism a acting on \mathfrak{p}_+ . Fix a group homomorphism

$$v : \mathbb{C}^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}, \quad v(\tau) < 0 < v(\zeta).$$

See [V, sec. 6.3, Claim 1]. Recall that $e \in \mathcal{O}$. Up to conjugating e by an element in $\widetilde{SL}(\mathbb{F})^a$ there is a \mathfrak{sl}_2 -triple $\{e, f, h\} \subset \mathfrak{sl}_{\mathbb{F}}$ which yields a group homomorphism

$$\phi : SL_2(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \widetilde{SL}(\mathbb{F})$$

such that we have

$$\phi(z) := \phi \begin{pmatrix} z & 0 \\ 0 & 1/z \end{pmatrix} \in \widetilde{H}(\mathbb{C}), \quad \forall z.$$

See [V, sec. 6.3, Claim 2]. Put $s_\phi = s\phi(\zeta^{-1/2})$. For each $u \in \mathbb{C}^\times$, $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ we set

$$\mathfrak{sl}(u, j) = \{x(\varepsilon) \in \mathfrak{sl}_{\mathbb{F}}; (\text{ad } s_\phi)(x(\tau\varepsilon)) = ux(\varepsilon), (\text{ad } \phi(z))(x(\varepsilon)) = z^j x(\varepsilon)\}.$$

So we have $a(x) = \zeta^{j/2-1}ux$ for each $x \in \mathfrak{sl}(u, j)$. Hence the parahoric Lie subalgebra

$$\mathfrak{b}' = \bigoplus_{v(u) \leq 0} \bigoplus_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathfrak{sl}(u, j) \subset \mathfrak{sl}_{\mathbb{F}}$$

is a -fixed. So it is contained into a maximal parahoric Lie subalgebra $\mathfrak{p}' \in \mathcal{G}^a$. Now we set

$$\mathfrak{b} = (\text{ad } \phi(\varepsilon))^{-1}(\mathfrak{b}'), \quad \mathfrak{p} = (\text{ad } \phi(\varepsilon))^{-1}(\mathfrak{p}').$$

There are inclusions

$$\varepsilon \mathfrak{b} \subset \varepsilon \mathfrak{p} \subset \mathfrak{p}_+.$$

Since $e \in \mathfrak{sl}(1, 2)$ we have

$$(\mathrm{ad} \phi(\varepsilon))(e) \in \varepsilon \mathfrak{sl}(\tau, 2).$$

Hence, since $v(\tau) < 0$ we have

$$(3.6.7) \quad e \in \varepsilon \mathfrak{b}, \quad e \in \mathfrak{p}_+.$$

Next, since $\zeta^m = \tau^k$ we have

$$(\mathfrak{b}')^a = \bigoplus_{r \geq 2} \mathfrak{sl}(\zeta^{1-r/2}, r).$$

Since $(\mathrm{ad} \phi(\varepsilon))(\mathfrak{sl}(u, j)) = \mathfrak{sl}(\tau^j u, j)$ we have also

$$\mathfrak{b}^a = \bigoplus_{r(k-2m) \geq 2k} \mathfrak{sl}(\zeta^{1-r/2}, r).$$

For each integer r such that $r(k-2m) \geq 2k$ we have $r \geq 2$, because $0 < -2m < k$. Thus we have

$$\mathfrak{b}^a \subset (\mathfrak{b}')^a.$$

The proof of [V, sec. 6.3, Claim 3] implies that

$$(\mathfrak{b}')^a \subset \bar{\mathcal{O}}$$

(the Lie algebra \mathfrak{b}' coincides with the Lie algebra \mathfrak{q} in op. cit.). Since $\mathfrak{b} \subset \mathfrak{p}$ we have $\mathfrak{p}_+ \subset \mathfrak{b}_+$. Therefore we have

$$(3.6.8) \quad \mathfrak{p}_+^a \subset \bar{\mathcal{O}}.$$

By (3.6.7), (3.6.8) there is a maximal parabolic Lie algebra $\mathfrak{p} \in \mathcal{G}$ such that

$$(e, \mathfrak{p}) \in \dot{\mathcal{N}}^a, \quad \widetilde{SL}(\mathbb{F})^a(\mathfrak{p}_+^a) \subset \bar{\mathcal{O}}.$$

Fix $i \in \Xi$ such that $(e, \mathfrak{p}) \in \dot{\mathcal{N}}_i^a$. Then we have $e \in p_i(\dot{\mathcal{N}}_i^a)$. Thus we have also

$$\mathcal{O} \subset p_i(\dot{\mathcal{N}}_i^a).$$

Since p_i is a proper map this yields

$$\bar{\mathcal{O}} \subset p_i(\dot{\mathcal{N}}_i^a).$$

Note that the inclusion $\widetilde{SL}(\mathbb{F})^a(\mathfrak{p}_+^a) \subset \bar{\mathcal{O}}$ implies that $p_i(\dot{\mathcal{N}}_i^a) \subset \bar{\mathcal{O}}$. Thus we have proved (3.6.6). \square

We can now prove the main result of this section.

3.6.9. Theorem. *Let $A = \mathbb{C}$. Assume that $a_o \neq 0$ and $c < -2$. The rings \mathbb{H} , $\mathbb{S}\mathbb{H}$ are Morita equivalent for each $(\tau, \zeta) \in \Gamma_c(\mathbb{C})$ except a finite number.*

Proof: Recall that we omit the subscript \mathbb{C} to simplify the notation. Set $M = \mathbb{H}/\mathbb{H}o\mathbb{H}$. By [MR, prop. 3.5.6] the \mathbb{C} -algebras \mathbb{H} , $\mathbb{S}\mathbb{H}$ are Morita equivalent if $M = 0$.

Assume initially that τ, ζ are not roots of unity. Let $I \subset \mathbb{X}$ be an ideal such that \mathbb{X}/I is a \mathbb{X} -module of finite length. By (3.1.1) the left \mathbb{H} -module $\mathbb{H}/\mathbb{H}I$ is filtered by the finite dimensional \mathbb{X} -modules $\sum_{\tilde{w}' \leq \tilde{w}} t_{\tilde{w}'} \mathbb{X}/I$ with $\tilde{w} \in \tilde{\Sigma}_n$. Thus we have $\mathbb{H}/\mathbb{H}I \in \mathbf{Mod}(\mathbb{H})'$. Hence we have also

$$M/MI \in \mathbf{Mod}(\mathbb{H})'.$$

Next, we have $F^*(M/MI) = 0$ because F^* is an exact functor and

$$F^*(\mathbb{H}) = o\mathbb{H} = o\mathbb{H}o\mathbb{H} = F^*(\mathbb{H}o\mathbb{H}).$$

Thus 3.6.2 implies that

$$M/MI = 0.$$

Now, observe that M is a $\mathbb{X} \otimes \mathbb{Y}$ -module of finite type, where \mathbb{X} acts by right multiplication and \mathbb{Y} by left multiplication. Assume that $M \neq 0$. Then there is a surjective $\mathbb{X} \otimes \mathbb{Y}$ -module homomorphism $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by Zorn's lemma. Further there is an ideal $I \subset \mathbb{X}$ as above such that

$$MI \subset \text{Ker}(f).$$

This is absurd because $M/MI = 0$. Therefore we have

$$M = 0.$$

Now, set $A = \mathbb{C}[\Gamma_c]$. Set also $M_A = \mathbb{H}_A/\mathbb{H}_A o \mathbb{H}_A$ as above. Since M_A is a $\mathbb{X}_A \otimes \mathbb{Y}_A$ -module of finite type, by generic flatness there is an element $0 \neq f \in A$ such that the localization $(M_A)_f$ of M_A at f is a free A_f -module. See [E, thm. 14.4] for instance. Fix a \mathbb{C} -point $(\tau, \zeta) \in \Gamma_c(\mathbb{C})$. Note that $M_A \otimes \mathbb{C} = M$ because taking tensor products with \mathbb{C} is a right exact functor. Thus the previous discussion implies that $M_A \otimes \mathbb{C} = 0$ if $f(\tau, \zeta) \neq 0$ and τ, ζ are not roots of unity. Thus we have also $M = 0$ for all (τ, ζ) such that $f(\tau, \zeta) \neq 0$. □

4. AZUMAYA ALGEBRAS OVER THE DEFORMED HILBERT SCHEME

4.1. Study of the deformed Hilbert schemes.

In this section we study in details the deformed Hilbert scheme T introduced in section 2.6. Except specified otherwise, we'll assume that $A = \mathbb{C}$. To unburden notation we'll use the same symbol for a \mathbb{C} -scheme and its set of \mathbb{C} -points.

Set $D_+ = G_+ \times G_+$ and $T_{\pi,+} = m_+^{-1}(0)$, the scheme-theoretic fiber of

$$m_+ : D_+ \times T^* \mathbb{A}^n \rightarrow G_+, \quad (g, g', v, \varphi) \mapsto gg' - \zeta^{2l} g'g + v \otimes \varphi.$$

The schemes $T_\pi, T_{\pi,+}$ are closely related. There is an isomorphism

$$T_\pi \rightarrow T_{\pi,+} \cap (D \times T^* \mathbb{A}^n), \quad (g, h, v, \varphi) \mapsto (g, h^{-1}, gh^{-1}v, \varphi).$$

Finally, we set $T_{\pi,\Sigma} = S_{\pi,\Sigma} \cap T_{\pi,\diamond}$.

4.1.1. Proposition.

- (a) The canonical map $\mathfrak{p} : T_{\pi, \diamond} \rightarrow T$ is a G -torsor.
- (b) The scheme $T_{\pi, +}$ is a reduced complete intersection of pure dimension $2n + n^2$. If $\zeta^{2l} \neq 1$ it is irreducible.
- (c) The scheme T is smooth, connected, of dimension $2n$. The map $\mathfrak{q} : T \rightarrow N$ is a symplectic resolution of singularities of N . If $\zeta^{2ln} \neq 1$ the map \mathfrak{q} is an isomorphism. The scheme N is integral, normal, of dimension $2n$.
- (d) The set $T_{\pi, \Sigma}$ is non-empty.

Before the proof we fix some notation. Let $G_{\star} \subset G$ be the set of invertible matrices which are conjugated to an element of

$$H_{\star} = \{h \in H; h^{\alpha} \neq 1, \forall \alpha \in \Pi\}.$$

Let $T_{\pi, \star} \subset T_{\pi}$ be the set of tuples $x = (g, g', v, \varphi)$ with $g \in G_{\star}$.

Let T'_{π} denote the variety T_{π} with the parameter ζ replaced by ζ^{-1} . We define N' in the same way. Consider the isomorphism

$$\mathfrak{F}_T : T'_{\pi} \rightarrow T_{\pi}, \quad x \mapsto (g', g, -\zeta^{-2l}v, \varphi).$$

Set $T_{\pi, \heartsuit} = T_{\pi, \star} \cup \mathfrak{F}_T(T'_{\pi, \star})$. We define N_{\heartsuit} , T_{\heartsuit} , N_{\star} and T_{\star} in the obvious way.

Assume that $\zeta^{2l} \neq 1$. Given $h \in H_{\star}$, $h' \in H$ we set $x_{h, h'} = (h, g', h', h)$ where the (i, j) -th entry of the matrix g' is $h'_i h_j / (\zeta^{2l} h_j - h_i)$. Note that $x_{h, h'} \in T_{\pi, \star}$. The following is proved in section A.17.

4.1.2. Lemma.

- (a) Assume that $\zeta^{2l} \neq 1$. We have $T_{\pi, \star} \subset T_{\pi, \heartsuit} \subset T_{\pi, \diamond}$. The assignment $(h, h') \mapsto x_{h, h'}$ yields an isomorphism

$$(H_{\star} \times H) / \Sigma_n \rightarrow N_{\star}.$$

- (b) The variety $T_{\pi, \diamond}$ is smooth and G -acts freely on it. The map \mathfrak{q} gives isomorphisms of smooth varieties $T_{\heartsuit} \rightarrow N_{\heartsuit}$, $T_{\star} \rightarrow N_{\star}$. The Poisson bracket on N_{\star} is the same as in [FR], [O].

Proof of 4.1.1 : If $\zeta^{2l} = 1$ claims (a)-(c) are known : see [GG, thm. 1.1.2] for part (b) and [N] for the other ones. If $\zeta^{2ln} \neq 1$ then the following is proved in [O] :

- T_{π} is a smooth G -torsor,
- T_{π}/G is a smooth symplectic irreducible variety of dimension $2n$.

Thus $T_{\pi, \diamond} = T_{\pi}$ and $T = T_{\pi}/G$. So claims (a)-(c) are known again. Therefore, for all parts except (d) we'll assume that $\zeta^{2ln} = 1$ and $\zeta^{2l} \neq 1$.

(a) See 4.1.2(a).

(b) See section A.17.

(c) The smoothness of T follows from 4.1.2(a). By 4.1.2(b) the Poisson bracket on T is non-degenerate over the open subset T_{\heartsuit} . Thus T is a symplectic variety, because $\text{codim}(T \setminus T_{\heartsuit}) \geq 2$.

The variety T_{π} is normal, because it is a complete intersection, the open subset $T_{\pi, \heartsuit}$ is smooth by 4.1.2(a), and $\text{codim}(T_{\pi} \setminus T_{\pi, \heartsuit}) \geq 2$. Thus N is irreducible and normal.

(d) First, recall that $T_{\pi, \Sigma}$ is the set of tuples $(g, g', v, \varphi) \in S_{\pi, \diamond}$ such that

$$e + v \otimes \varphi = \zeta^{2l}[g, g']^{-1}, \quad g', gg'g^{-1}, \zeta^{-2l}[g, g'] \in G_{\Sigma}, \quad \varphi_i \neq 0,$$

where $G_\Sigma = U_+ H U_-$. Define the following open sets

$$\begin{aligned} U &= \{x \in T_\pi; g', gg'g^{-1} \in G_\Sigma, \varphi_i \neq 0\}, \\ V &= \{x \in T_\pi; \zeta^{-2l}[g, g'] \in G_\Sigma\}. \end{aligned}$$

First, assume that $\zeta^{2l} \neq 1$. Fix a tuple $x_{h,h'} = (h, g', h', h)$ as above. The principal minors of the matrix g' are non-zero, see [O, sec. 2.2]. Hence $g' \in G_\Sigma$. Thus $x_{h,h'} \in U$. Any element of G is conjugate to an element of G_Σ . Thus the G -orbit of $x_{h,h'}$ contains a representative in V . Thus $U, V \neq \emptyset$. We have $T_{\pi,\Sigma} = U \cap V \cap T_{\pi,\diamond}$. We are done, because $T_{\pi,\diamond}$ is open and non-empty and T_π is irreducible.

Next, assume that $\zeta^{2l} = 1$. Set $x = (h, h', 0, \varphi)$ with $h \in H_\star$ and $h', \varphi \in H$. We have $x \in T_{\pi,\Sigma}$. □

The following is proved in section A.17.

4.1.3. Proposition. *The \mathcal{L} -module $\mathcal{O}(N)$ is of finite type.*

4.1.4. Remark. We have seen that the quasi-projective variety T is affine if $\zeta^{2ln} \neq 1$, but not if $\zeta^{2l} = 1$. One can prove that if $\zeta^{2ln} = 1$ then T is not affine.

4.2. Azumaya algebras over the deformed Hilbert scheme.

In this section we set $A = \mathbb{C}$ and $l = p^e$.

4.2.1. Theorem. *Assume that $(\tau, \zeta) \in \Gamma_c(\mathbb{C})$ and that p is large enough.*

- (a) *The sheaf \mathfrak{T} over T is an Azumaya algebra of PI-degree l^n .*
- (b) *Assume that $c < -2$, $2n < k$ and $\zeta^{2l} = 1$. We have $\mathfrak{T}(T) \simeq \mathbf{SH}$ as \mathcal{L} -algebras and $H^i(T, \mathfrak{T}) = 0$ for all $i > 0$.*

Proof : (a) Note that T is a symplectic variety by 4.1.1(c) and that $\mathfrak{T}(T_t)$ is a Poisson $\mathcal{O}(T_t)$ -order for each t by 2.7.6. Thus \mathfrak{T} is a locally free \mathcal{O}_T -module with isomorphic fibers (as algebras) by A.10.3(a). We must prove that \mathfrak{T} is an Azumaya algebra over T . Recall that a coherent sheaf of \mathcal{O}_T -algebras over T is an Azumaya algebra iff it is a locally-free \mathcal{O}_T -module with fibers isomorphic to matrix algebras, see [M2, IV.2.1]. We set

$$T_\Sigma = \mathfrak{p}(T_{\pi,\Sigma}),$$

a non-empty open subset of T by 4.1.1(d). It is enough to prove that \mathfrak{T} is an Azumaya algebra over T_Σ . The fibers of \mathfrak{S}_π over $S_{\pi,\Sigma}$ are matrix algebras by 2.5.6(d). By 1.5.2(b) the fibers of \mathfrak{T}_π over $T_{\pi,\Sigma}$ are also matrix algebras. So \mathfrak{T} is an Azumaya algebra over T_Σ by faithfully flat descent and 2.7.6, 4.1.1(a).

Now, we compute the PI-degree of \mathfrak{T} . Let $(\tau, \zeta) \in \Gamma_c(\mathbb{C})$. Recall that \mathfrak{T}_c is the sheaf of \mathcal{O}_{T_c} -algebras associated with the \mathbb{Z}_+ -graded $\mathcal{O}(T_{\pi,c})^+$ -module \mathbf{T}_c^+ . By 2.3.6(c), 2.6.11(a) we have $\mathbf{T}_c^+ \otimes k_c = \mathcal{O}(T_{\pi,k_c})^+$. Recall the subring

$$\mathcal{O}(T_{\pi,k_c})^l = \mathcal{O}(T_{\pi,k_c}^{(e)}) \subset \mathcal{O}(T_{\pi,k_c}),$$

see (1.2.1), (1.2.2). By 2.6.2(d) we have also

$$T_c \otimes k_c = (T_{k_c})^{(e)} = \text{Proj}(\mathcal{O}(T_{\pi,k_c})^{l,+}).$$

Thus $\mathfrak{T}_c \otimes k_c$ is the sheaf of $\mathcal{O}_{T_{k_c}^{(e)}}$ -algebras associated with the \mathbb{Z}_+ -graded $\mathcal{O}(T_{\pi, k_c})^{l, +}$ -algebra $\mathcal{O}(T_{\pi, k_c})^+$. In other words, we have an isomorphism of sheaves of algebras

$$\mathfrak{T}_c \otimes k_c = (Fr^e)_* \mathcal{O}_{T_{k_c}}.$$

Next, recall that $A_c \subset \mathbb{C}$. Thus, by base change, to compute the PI-degree of \mathfrak{T} it is enough to prove that the \mathcal{O}_{T_c} -module \mathfrak{T}_c is locally-free of rank l^{2n} .

Note that $\mathfrak{T}_c, \mathcal{O}_{T_c}$ are flat A_c -modules by 2.6.2(d), 2.7.3(a). Note also that \mathfrak{T}_c is a finitely generated \mathcal{O}_{T_c} -module. Further $(Fr^e)_* \mathcal{O}_{T_{k_c}}$ is a locally free $\mathcal{O}(T_{k_c}^{(e)})$ -module of rank l^{2n} , because T_{k_c} is a smooth variety. Thus $\mathfrak{T}_c \otimes k_c$ is a locally-free $\mathcal{O}_{T_c} \otimes k_c$ -module of rank l^{2n} . Finally $\mathfrak{T}_c \otimes K_c$ is a flat $\mathcal{O}_{T_c} \otimes K_c$ -module, because \mathfrak{T} is a flat \mathcal{O}_T -module. Thus \mathfrak{T}_c is a locally-free \mathcal{O}_{T_c} -module of rank l^{2n} by the following lemma, proved in section A.18.

4.2.2. Lemma. *Let A be a DVR with residue field k and fraction field K . Let B be an A -algebra which is a CNID and let M be a B -module. Assume that B, M are flat A -modules and that M is a B -module of finite type. If $M \otimes k$ is a flat $B \otimes k$ -module and $M \otimes K$ is a flat $B \otimes K$ -module, then M is a flat B -module.*

(b) Now we concentrate on the second claim. The proof consists of 3 parts.

Step 1 : We'll omit the subscript \mathbb{C} for \mathbb{C} -schemes. First, we prove that

$$(4.2.3) \quad H^{>0}(T, \mathfrak{T}) = 0.$$

By 2.3.6(c), 2.6.2(d), 2.6.11(a), 2.7.1(c) there is a graded k_c -algebra homomorphism

$$\mathcal{O}(T_{\pi, k_c}^{(e)})^+ = \mathcal{O}(T_{\pi, k_c})^{l, +} \rightarrow \mathbf{T}_c^+ \otimes k_c = \mathcal{O}(T_{\pi, k_c})^+.$$

Further $\mathcal{O}(T_{\pi, k_c})^+$ is generated by $\mathcal{O}(T_{\pi, k_c})^1$ as an $\mathcal{O}(T_{\pi, k_c})^0$ -algebra by A.17.4. Finally $\mathfrak{T}_c \otimes k_c$ is the sheaf over $T_c \otimes k_c$ associated with the graded $\mathcal{O}(T_{\pi, k_c}^{(e)})^+$ -module $\mathbf{T}_c^+ \otimes k_c$. Therefore 4.2.4(a) below, proved in section A.18, yields a \mathbb{Z}_+ -graded k_c -algebra isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} H^\bullet(T_c \otimes k_c, \mathfrak{T}_c \otimes k_c) &= H^\bullet(\text{Proj}(\mathcal{O}(T_{\pi, k_c}^{(e)})^+), \mathfrak{T}_c \otimes k_c) \\ &= H^\bullet(\text{Proj}(\mathbf{T}_c^+ \otimes k_c), \mathcal{O}) \\ &= H^\bullet(T_{k_c}, \mathcal{O}). \end{aligned}$$

Now, recall that T_{k_c} is the punctual Hilbert scheme of the k_c -scheme $\mathbb{G}_{m, k_c} \times \mathbb{G}_{m, k_c}$. So [BK2] and the equality above yield

$$H^{>0}(T_c \otimes k_c, \mathfrak{T}_c \otimes k_c) = 0.$$

Next, assume temporarily that $A = \mathbb{C}$. By 4.1.1(c) the \mathbb{C} -algebra $\mathcal{O}(N)$ is equipped with a Poisson bracket. Since $\zeta^{2l} = 1$, by 4.1.2(b) this Poisson bracket is the same as the Poisson bracket considered in [BG2, sect. 7.4]. By loc. cit. the following hold : there is a finite number of symplectic leaves $N^{(1)}, N^{(2)}, \dots, N^{(r)}$, for each i the leaf $N^{(i)}$ is a locally closed subset of N which is defined over A_c and we have $\bar{N}^{(i)}(k_c) \neq \emptyset$. Therefore 2.6.2(d), 2.7.3(a), 2.7.6 and 4.2.4(b) imply (4.2.3).

4.2.4. Lemma.

- (a) Let k be a field and let $f : A \rightarrow B$ be a morphism of \mathbb{Z}_+ -graded commutative k -algebras. Assume that $A^m = 0$ if $m/l \notin \mathbb{Z}$, that A is generated by A^l as an A^0 -algebra and that B is generated by B^1 as a B^0 -algebra. Set $X = \text{Proj}(A)$, $Y = \text{Proj}(B)$ and let \mathcal{E} be the \mathcal{O}_X -algebra associated with the graded A -algebra B . Then there is a \mathbb{Z}_+ -graded k -algebra isomorphism $H^\bullet(X, \mathcal{E}) \simeq H^\bullet(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$.
- (b) Let $A \subset \mathbb{C}$ be a DVR with residue field k . Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a proper morphism of Poisson A -schemes of finite type. Let $Y = \bigcup_{i=1}^r Y_i$ be a stratification of Y into locally closed subsets such that $\bar{Y}_i(k) \neq \emptyset$ for each i . Let $\mathcal{E} \in \mathbf{Coh}(\mathcal{O}_X)$ be an \mathcal{O}_X -algebra. Assume that Y is affine and irreducible and that X, \mathcal{E} are flat over A . Assume also that $\{Y_i \otimes \mathbb{C}\}$ is the set of symplectic leaves of $Y \otimes \mathbb{C}$ and that $\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathbb{C}$ is a Poisson order over f . Then we have

$$H^{>0}(X \otimes k, \mathcal{E} \otimes k) = 0 \Rightarrow H^{>0}(X \otimes \mathbb{C}, \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathbb{C}) = 0.$$

Step 2 : Now, we construct a surjective \mathcal{L} -algebra homomorphism

$$(4.2.5) \quad \mathfrak{T}(T) \rightarrow \mathbf{SH}.$$

Recall that \mathfrak{T} is the coherent sheaf over T associated with the \mathbb{Z}_+ -graded $\mathcal{O}(T_\pi)^+$ -module \mathbf{T}^+ . So there is a \mathcal{L} -algebra homomorphism $\mathbf{T}^0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{T}(T)$. Recall the \mathcal{L} -algebra homomorphism $\Phi : \mathfrak{T}(T_\star) \rightarrow \mathbf{D}_{0,\star}^{\Sigma_n}$ from 2.8.1(a). Apply it to the diagram

$$\mathbf{T}^0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{T}(T) \rightarrow \mathfrak{T}(T_\star).$$

We get the chain of \mathcal{L} -algebras

$$\Phi(\mathbf{T}^0) \subset \Phi(\mathfrak{T}(T)) \subset \mathbf{D}_{0,\star}^{\Sigma_n}.$$

Now, the \mathcal{L} -algebra homomorphism $\Psi : \mathbf{SH} \rightarrow \mathbf{D}_{0,\star}^{\Sigma_n}$ is injective. Further 3.3.1, 3.5.1 yield the following \mathcal{L} -algebra inclusions

$$\Psi(\mathbf{SH}) \subset \Phi(\mathbf{T}^0) \subset \Psi(\mathbf{SH}_\star) = \mathbf{D}_{0,\star}^{\Sigma_n}.$$

Therefore we have constructed \mathcal{L} -algebra embeddings

$$\mathbf{SH} \subset \Phi(\mathfrak{T}(T)) \subset \mathbf{SH}_\star.$$

Finally $\mathfrak{T}(T)$ is a \mathcal{L} -module of finite type by 4.1.3, because \mathfrak{T} is a coherent sheaf over T . Since \mathbf{SH} is a maximal order by 3.4.2, we have $\mathbf{SH} \simeq \Phi(\mathfrak{T}(T))$ by A.10.1(a).

Step 3 : Finally we prove that (4.2.5) is injective. It is enough to prove that the map $\Phi : \mathfrak{T}(T_\star) \rightarrow \mathbf{D}_{0,\star}^{\Sigma_n}$ is injective. Recall that $\Psi : \mathbf{SH} \rightarrow \mathbf{D}_{0,\star}^{\Sigma_n}$ is a \mathcal{L} -algebra embedding. Under restriction and localization the map Φ yields a Poisson algebra homomorphism

$$\phi : \mathcal{O}(T_\star) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{0,\star}^{\Sigma_n}$$

see 2.8.1(b). The kernel of ϕ is a Poisson ideal. It is well-known that if X is a smooth, connected, affine and symplectic variety over \mathbb{C} then the Poisson algebra $\mathcal{O}(X)$ has no proper Poisson ideals. Thus ϕ is injective by 4.1.1(c).

Since \mathfrak{T} is an Azumaya algebra over T , we have that $\mathfrak{T}(T_\star)$ is an Azumaya algebra over $\mathcal{O}(T_\star)$. Hence, extensions and contractions give a one-one correspondence between 2-sided ideals of $\mathfrak{T}(T_\star)$ and ideals of $\mathcal{O}(T_\star)$, see [MR, prop. 13.7.9]. Thus Φ is also injective.

□

We'll end this section with an application of 4.2.1 to the representation theory of the DAHA. Before that, we need the following.

4.2.6. Proposition. *Under the assumptions of 4.2.1 the varieties CM , N are isomorphic.*

Proof: The map \mathfrak{q} yields an isomorphism $\mathcal{O}(N) \simeq \mathcal{O}(T)$ because N is a normal variety, see 4.1.1(c). By 4.2.1(a) we have $\mathcal{O}(T) \subset Z\mathfrak{T}(T) \subset \mathfrak{T}(T)$. By 4.2.1(b) we have $Z\mathfrak{T}(T) \simeq Z(\mathbf{SH})$. By definition of CM we have $Z(\mathbf{SH}) = \mathcal{O}(CM)$. Thus we have

$$\mathcal{O}(N) \subset \mathcal{O}(CM) \subset \mathfrak{T}(T).$$

Hence $\mathcal{O}(CM)$ is a $\mathcal{O}(N)$ -submodule of $\mathfrak{T}(T)$. Further $\mathfrak{T}(T)$ is a $\mathcal{O}(N)$ -module of finite type, because \mathfrak{T} is a coherent sheaf over T and \mathfrak{q} is a proper map. So $\mathcal{O}(CM)$ is also a $\mathcal{O}(N)$ -module of finite type.

Since $T_\star \subset T$ is an irreducible affine open subset, we have

$$\mathcal{O}(N) \subset \mathcal{O}(CM) \subset Z\mathfrak{T}(T_\star) = \mathcal{O}(T_\star) = \mathcal{O}(N_\star) \subset K(N).$$

Thus $CM \simeq N$, because N is a normal variety. □

Now, fix a \mathbb{C} -point $x \in N(\mathbb{C})$. Let $\mathbf{Coh}_x(\mathcal{O}_T)$ be the category consisting of coherent sheaves of \mathcal{O}_T -modules on the formal neighborhood of $\mathfrak{q}^{-1}(x)$ in T . We can view x as a \mathbb{C} -point of CM by 4.2.6. Let $\mathbf{Mod}_x^{\text{fg}}(\mathbf{H})$ be the category of finitely generated complete topological modules over the adic completion of \mathbf{H} with respect to the maximal ideal of $Z(\mathbf{SH})$ associated with x . Using 3.1.2, 3.6.9, 4.2.1 and 4.2.6, the same technics as in [BFG], [BK1] give the following, see the introduction and section A.18 for details.

4.2.7. Theorem. *Under the assumptions of 4.2.1 there is an equivalence of triangulated categories $D^b(\mathbf{Coh}_x(\mathcal{O}_T)) \simeq D^b(\mathbf{Mod}_x^{\text{fg}}(\mathbf{H}))$.*

4.2.8. Remarks.

- (a) For each n , if we set $m = -n$, $k > 2n > 2$, $(p, n) = 1$, $\tau = u^m$ and $\zeta = u^k$, where u is a primitive ml -th root of unity, then we obtain $\zeta^{2ln} = 1 \neq \zeta^{2l}$ for each l .
- (b) The restriction to $\zeta^{2l} = 1$ in 4.2.1 can be removed by the same method.
- (c) Note that [BFG] gives only a splitting of the Azumaya algebra \mathfrak{T} over $\mathfrak{q}^{-1}(x)$ for Hilbert schemes, i.e., if we have $\zeta^{2l} = 1$. See section A.18. The splitting of \mathfrak{T} for deformed Hilbert schemes deserves a special study.
- (d) Two complex numbers $\zeta, \zeta' \neq 0$ such that $\zeta^l = (\zeta')^l$ yield Morita equivalent Azumaya algebras over the same scheme T .

A. APPENDIX

A.1. Proof of 1.3.

Proof of 1.3.3(c) : Write $\text{ad}^{[i]}$ for the adjoint action in $\mathbf{U}^{[i]}$. By 1.3.2(a) we have the following relation in $\mathbf{U}^{[2]}$

$$(\text{id} \otimes \iota)\Delta(u \otimes u') = \sum_{x,y,s,t} u_1 \otimes r_s^+ u'_1 r_t^+ \otimes r_x^- \iota(r_t^-) \iota(u_2) r_s^- r_y^- \otimes r_x^+ \iota(u'_2) \iota(r_y^+).$$

Using this formula, a direct computation yields

$$\text{ad}^{[2]}(u \otimes u') = \varpi_2 \circ (\text{ad}(u) \otimes \text{ad}(u')) \circ \varpi_2^{-1},$$

where ϖ_2 is the linear map

$$(A.1.1) \quad \varpi_2 : \mathbf{U}^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow \mathbf{U}^{[2]}, \quad v \otimes v' \mapsto vr_s^- \otimes (\text{adr}_s^+)(v').$$

In the same way, in $\mathbf{U}^{[3]}$ we have

$$\text{ad}^{[3]}(u \otimes u') = \bar{\varpi}_3 \circ ((\text{ad}^{[2]}u) \otimes (\text{ad}u')) \circ \bar{\varpi}_3^{-1},$$

where $\bar{\varpi}_3$ is the linear map $\mathbf{U}^{[2]} \otimes \mathbf{U} \rightarrow \mathbf{U}^{[3]}$, $v \otimes v' \mapsto v\Delta(r_s^-) \otimes (\text{adr}_s^+)(v')$. Set

$$(A.1.2) \quad \varpi_3 = \bar{\varpi}_3 \circ (\varpi_2 \otimes \text{id}) : \mathbf{U}^{\otimes 3} \rightarrow \mathbf{U}^{[3]}.$$

For a future use, notice that

$$(A.1.3) \quad \begin{aligned} \varpi_3(u \otimes v \otimes w) &= ur_s^- \otimes (\text{ad}^{[2]}\Delta r_s^+)\varpi_2(v \otimes w) \\ \text{ad}^{[2]}(u \otimes u')(v \otimes 1) &= (\text{ad}u)(v) \otimes \varepsilon(u') \\ \text{ad}^{[3]}(u \otimes u')(v \otimes 1) &= (\text{ad}^{[2]}u)(v) \otimes \varepsilon(u'). \end{aligned}$$

Now we concentrate on 1.3.3(c). We prove only the first part. We have

$$\kappa(f) = R^- \iota(f_1) R^+(f_2) \Rightarrow \Delta \kappa(f) = R^- \iota(f_1) R^+(f_3) \otimes \kappa(f_2).$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \varpi_2(\kappa \otimes \kappa)\Delta(f) &= \kappa(f_1)r_s^- \otimes \kappa((\text{adr}_s^+)(f_2)) \\ &= \kappa(f_1)r_s^- r_t^- \otimes (f_2 : \iota_s^+)(f_4 : r_t^+)\kappa(f_3) \\ &= \kappa(f_1)R^+ \iota(f_2)R^+(f_4) \otimes \kappa(f_3) \\ &= \Delta \kappa(f). \end{aligned}$$

□

A.2. Proof of 1.4.

Proof of 1.4.1(b), (c) : It is routine to check that $\varpi_2 : \mathbf{U}^{(2)} \rightarrow \mathbf{U}^{[2]}$ is an algebra isomorphism, because the multiplication of $u \otimes u'$ and $v \otimes v'$ in $\mathbf{U}^{(2)}$ is equal to $u(\text{adr}_s^-)(v) \otimes (\text{adr}_s^+)(u')v'$. The rest follows from [DM, 4.17], [BS].

□

Proof of 1.4.2 : Put $c = \sum_s a_s \otimes b_s$, $c^{-1} = \sum_s \bar{a}_s \otimes \bar{b}_s$ and $\Delta^c(h) = h_1^c \otimes h_2^c$. The assignment

$$(A.2.1) \quad a \otimes h \mapsto \sum_s (a_s \triangleright a) \otimes (b_s h)$$

yields an algebra isomorphism $\Xi : \mathbf{A}_c \sharp \mathbf{H}_c \rightarrow \mathbf{A} \sharp \mathbf{H}$, because

$$\sum_s (a_s h_1^c \triangleright a) \otimes (b_s h_2^c) = \sum_s (h_1 a_s \triangleright a) \otimes (h_2 b_s).$$

The inverse is given by

$$\Xi^{-1}(\ell(a)\partial_{\triangleright}(h)) = \sum_s \ell(\bar{a}_s \triangleright a) \partial_{\triangleright}(\bar{b}_s h).$$

Identify \mathbf{A}_c , \mathbf{A} with the quotients $\mathbf{A}_c \sharp \mathbf{H}_c / \mathbf{A}_c \sharp \mathbf{H}_c^\varepsilon$ and $\mathbf{A} \sharp \mathbf{H} / \mathbf{A} \sharp \mathbf{H}^\varepsilon$ respectively. By definition of a twist we have $\sum_s a_s \varepsilon(b_s) = 1$. Thus the map Ξ factors to the identity $\mathbf{A}_c \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$.

□

Proof of 1.4.3(c) : We have $\mathbf{U} \subset \mathbf{F}^*$. Thus an element $d = \sum_i f_i \otimes u_i$ may be identified with the linear operator

$$d' : \mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}, \quad g \mapsto \sum_i f_i u_i(g).$$

Next, let $d'' : \mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}$ be the action of d in the basic representation. We must check that $d' = 0$ if $d'' = 0$. This follows from the following formula

$$d''(\iota g_1) g_2 = \sum_i (\iota g_1 : u_i) f_i \iota(g_2) g_3 = d'(\iota g), \quad \forall g \in \mathbf{F}.$$

□

A.3. Proof of 1.5.

Proof of 1.5.2 : (a) The left ideal $\mathbf{I} = \mathbf{A} \partial_{\triangleright} (\mathbf{H}')^\chi$ of \mathbf{A} is \mathbf{H}' -stable. For each $a \in \mathbf{A}$ we have

$$\mathbf{I} a \subset \mathbf{I} \iff \{(h_1 \triangleright a) \partial_{\triangleright}(h_2); h \in (\mathbf{H}')^\chi\} \subset \mathbf{I}.$$

As \mathbf{H}' is χ -stable the automorphism $h \mapsto h^\chi$ maps $(\mathbf{H}')^\chi$ onto $(\mathbf{H}')^\varepsilon$. Since $\partial_{\triangleright}(h) = \chi(h)$ modulo \mathbf{I} we have

$$\mathbf{I} a \subset \mathbf{I} \iff (\mathbf{H}')^\varepsilon \triangleright a \subset \mathbf{I} \iff a + \mathbf{I} \in (\mathbf{A}/\mathbf{I})^{\mathbf{H}'}$$

So the evaluation at the element $1 + \mathbf{I}$ yields an isomorphism $\text{End}_{\mathbf{A}}(\mathbf{A}/\mathbf{I}) \rightarrow (\mathbf{A}/\mathbf{I})^{\mathbf{H}'}$. In particular the right hand side is a ring such that $(a + \mathbf{I})(a' + \mathbf{I}) = aa' + \mathbf{I}$.

(b) Assume that $\mathbf{A} = \text{End}(V)$, with V a finite dimensional vector space. View V is a \mathbf{H}' -module via $\partial_{\triangleright}$. Set $W = \{v \in V; \mathbf{I} \cdot v = 0\}$. Since $\mathbf{I} \subset \text{End}(V)$ is a left ideal, it is equal to $\{a \in \mathbf{A}; a \cdot W = 0\} \simeq \text{Hom}(V/W, V)$. Hence

$$\mathbf{A} //_{\chi} \mathbf{H}' = (\mathbf{A}/\mathbf{I})^{\mathbf{H}'} = \text{Hom}(W, V)^{\mathbf{H}'} = \text{End}(W).$$

Part (c) is obvious.

□

A.4. Proof of 1.7.

Proof of 1.7.2 : (a) We'll prove that $\kappa \iota(c_{ij}) \in \mathbb{U}'_{\pi}$ for all $j \neq 1$. The rest of the claim is left to the reader. First we fix $\lambda \in X_+$ and $c_{\varphi, v} \in \text{cf}(V(\lambda))$. Assume that φ, v are homogeneous of weight $\lambda - \alpha, \lambda - \gamma$ respectively. By A.4.1 below we have

$$\kappa(c_{\varphi, v}) \in \bigoplus_{0 \leq \beta \leq \alpha, \gamma} (\mathbb{U}_+)^{\alpha - \beta} k_{2\lambda - 2\beta} \iota(\mathbb{U}_-)^{\beta - \gamma}.$$

Assume that $\varphi \in \varphi_{\lambda} \triangleleft \mathbb{U}_{\tilde{\pi}}$, a subspace of $V(\lambda)^*$. Then we have $\alpha \cdot \omega_1 = \beta \cdot \omega_1 = 0$. Thus $\kappa(c_{\varphi, v}) \in \mathbb{U}_{\tilde{\pi}}$. Finally, assume also that $\lambda \cdot \omega_1 = 0$. Then $\kappa(c_{\varphi, v}) \in \mathbb{U}'_{\pi}$.

Now we fix $\lambda = \omega_{n-1} - \omega_n$. We have $\iota(c_{ij}) = c_{v_j, \varphi_i}$, an element of $\text{cf}(V(\lambda))$. Equip $V(\omega_1)$ with the contragredient right action obtained by twisting the left action by

the antipode. There is an isomorphism of right \mathbb{U} -modules $V(\lambda)^* \rightarrow V(\omega_1)$ such that $\varphi_\lambda \mapsto v_n$. If $j \neq 1$ the element $v_j \in V(\omega_1)$ belongs to $\iota(\mathbb{U}_\pi) \triangleright v_n$. Hence $\kappa(c_{v_j, \varphi_i}) \in \mathbb{U}'_\pi$ for all i by the remark above.

(b) Recall that $(\text{ad}_r u)f = \iota(u_2) \triangleright f \triangleleft u_1$ for $f \in \mathbb{F}$, $u \in \mathbb{U}$. The natural pairing $\mathbb{F} \times \mathbb{U}' \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$ is non-degenerate and yields a duality between the right adjoint action on \mathbb{F} and the left adjoint action on \mathbb{U}' , i.e., we have

$$((\text{ad}_r u)f : u') = (f : (\text{adu})u'), \quad \forall f, u, u'.$$

The subspace $\mathbb{F}^\pi \subset \mathbb{F}$ is orthogonal to \mathbb{I}_V . The natural pairing $\mathbb{F}^\pi \times \mathbb{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$ is non-degenerate. Hence \mathbb{V} embeds into $(\mathbb{F}^\pi)^*$. A direct computation shows that the right adjoint action and the right contragredient action of $\iota(\mathbb{U}_\pi)$ on \mathbb{F}^π are the same. Thus we have

$$(\iota(u) \triangleright f : v) = (f : (\text{adu})v), \quad \forall f \in \mathbb{F}^\pi, u \in \iota(\mathbb{U}_\pi), v \in \mathbb{V}.$$

Now, recall notation 1.7.3(c). For each $\mu = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_n)$, a tuple of integers ≥ 0 , we set also $c_{\mu 1} = (c_{11})^{\mu_1} (c_{21})^{\mu_2} \dots (c_{n1})^{\mu_n}$. Let $[r]! \in \mathcal{K}$ be the q -analogue of $r!$. Put $[\mu]! = \prod_{i=1}^n [\mu_i]!$. The pairing

$$\mathbb{F}^\pi \times {}^\pi \mathbb{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}, \quad (c_{1\lambda}, c_{\mu 1}) \mapsto \langle c_{1\lambda} : c_{\mu 1} \rangle = \delta_{\lambda\mu} [\lambda]!$$

is non-degenerate. Thus we may view the \mathcal{K} -vector space $(\mathbb{F}^\pi)^*$ as a completion of ${}^\pi \mathbb{F}$. Further we have

$$\langle \iota(u) \triangleright c_{1\lambda} : c_{\mu 1} \rangle = \langle c_{1\lambda} : c_{\mu 1} \triangleleft \iota(u) \rangle, \quad \forall u \in \iota(\mathbb{U}_\pi).$$

Thus the adjoint representation of $\iota(\mathbb{U}_\pi)$ on \mathbb{V} embeds in a completion of the contragredient left $\iota(\mathbb{U}_\pi)$ -module ${}^\pi \mathbb{F}$.

By the PBW theorem the \mathcal{K} -vector space $\mathbb{V} = \mathbb{U}'/\mathbb{I}_V$ is spanned by the classes of the elements of the form $k_{r\varepsilon_1} u_+$ where $r \in 2\mathbb{Z}$ and $u_+ \in \mathbb{U}_+$ is a product of quantum root vectors associated with the roots $\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_3, \dots, \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_n$. The image of \mathbb{V} in the completion of ${}^\pi \mathbb{F}$ is computable. It is spanned by the formal sums $\exp_q(q^r c_{11}) c_{\mu 1}$ with $r \in 2\mathbb{Z}$ and $\mu_1 = 0$ (left to the reader). Here we have set $\exp_q(a) = \sum_{r \geq 0} a^r / [r]!$, as usual. Thus the \mathcal{K} -linear map

$${}^\pi \mathbb{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{V}, \quad c_{\lambda 1} \mapsto \exp_q(q^{-\lambda_1} c_{11}) c_{\lambda 1}$$

is an inclusion of $\iota(\mathbb{U}_\pi)$ -modules ${}^\pi \mathbb{F} \subset \mathbb{V}$ which maps onto \mathbb{V}_+ . □

A.4.1. Lemma. *Let $f \in \text{cf}(V(\lambda))$ with $\lambda \in X_+$. If we have $k_\mu \triangleright f \triangleleft k_\nu = q^{\mu \cdot (\lambda - \gamma) + \nu \cdot (\lambda - \alpha)} f$ for each λ, μ then*

$$\kappa(f) \in \bigoplus_{\beta \in Y_+} (\mathbb{U}_+)_{\alpha - \beta} k_{2\lambda - 2\beta} \iota(\mathbb{U}_-)_{\beta - \gamma}, \quad \beta \leq \alpha, \gamma.$$

Proof: There is a non-degenerate pairing $\langle \cdot : \cdot \rangle : \mathbb{U} \times \mathbb{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$ such that

$$\langle \kappa(f) : u \rangle = (f : u), \quad \langle (\text{adu})(u') : u'' \rangle = \langle u' : (\text{ad}_r u)(u'') \rangle,$$

see [T1, 2.2.1]. Now, we have

$$\kappa \text{cf}(V(\lambda)) \subset \bigoplus_{\beta \in Y_+} \mathbb{U}_+ k_{2\lambda-2\beta} \iota(\mathbb{U}_-).$$

Let $f \in \text{cf}(V(\lambda))$ be such that $\kappa(f) = u_+ k_{2\lambda-2\beta} \iota(u_-)$ with $u_+ \in (\mathbb{U}_+)_{\alpha-\beta}$ and $u_- \in (\mathbb{U}_-)_{\beta-\gamma}$. Since $\langle \kappa(f) : u' \rangle = \langle f : u' \rangle$ we have

$$\langle \kappa(f \triangleleft k_\nu) : u' \rangle = \langle \kappa(f) : k_\nu u' \rangle, \quad \langle \kappa(k_\mu \triangleright f) : u' \rangle = \langle \kappa(f) : u' k_\mu \rangle.$$

Further [T1, 2.2.2] yields

$$\langle \kappa(f) : u'_- k_\lambda \iota(u'_+) \rangle = \langle u_+ : u'_- \rangle \langle u'_+ : u_- \rangle q^{(\lambda-\beta) \cdot \lambda'}.$$

So a direct computation yields

$$\langle \kappa(f \triangleleft k_\nu) : u' \rangle = q^{\nu \cdot (\lambda-\alpha)} \langle \kappa(f) : u' \rangle, \quad \langle \kappa(k_\mu \triangleright f) : u' \rangle = q^{\mu \cdot (\lambda-\gamma)} \langle \kappa(f) : u' \rangle.$$

□

A.5. Proof of 1.8.

Proof of 1.8.2 : (a) Use filtered/graded techniques as in the proof of 2.2.3(a), (f).

(b) Use 1.4.3(c) and 1.7.3(d).

(c) Let m denote the product in \mathbb{D} . The adjoint coaction $\text{ad}^* : \mathbb{U}' \rightarrow \mathbb{F} \otimes \mathbb{U}'$ is an algebra homomorphism, because \mathbb{U}' is an $(\text{ad}\mathbb{U})$ -algebra. The QMM are given by $\partial_\triangleleft = m \circ (\ell \otimes \partial_\triangleright) \circ \text{ad}^*$ and $\partial_\triangleright = m \circ (\ell \otimes \partial_\triangleleft) \circ \text{ad}^*$, i.e., we have

$$(A.5.1) \quad \partial_\triangleleft \kappa \iota(g) = \ell(\iota(g_3)g_1) \partial_\triangleright \kappa \iota(g_2), \quad \partial_\triangleright \kappa(f) = \ell(\iota(f_1)f_3) \partial_\triangleleft \kappa(f_2).$$

Let us check the second equality. The first one is proved in a similar way. We'll regard \mathbb{D} as the subalgebra of \mathbb{D}_\triangleleft generated by $\ell(\mathbb{F})$ and $\partial_\triangleleft(\mathbb{U}')$. By part (b) the basic representation of \mathbb{D}_\triangleleft in \mathbb{F} is faithful. Thus, by definition of a QMM, it is enough to check the relation

$$\partial_\triangleright(u) \cdot f = u \triangleright f, \quad u \in \mathbb{U}', \quad f \in \mathbb{F}.$$

Note that this relations implies in particular that ∂_\triangleright is an algebra homomorphism. Now, the relation above is obtained in the following way. Write

$$\text{ad}^*(u) = \sum_i g_i \otimes u_i, \quad u, u_i \in \mathbb{U}', \quad g_i \in \mathbb{F}.$$

Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_i (g_i : v) u_i &= v_1 u \iota(v_2), \quad v \in \mathbb{U}' \\ \partial_\triangleright u &= \sum_i \ell(g_i) \partial_\triangleleft(u_i). \end{aligned}$$

Let the second expression act on \mathbb{F} . We get

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\partial_{\triangleright}(u) \cdot f : v) &= \sum_i (f_1 : u_i)(g_i f_2 : v) \\
 &= \sum_i (f_1 : u_i)(g_i : v_1)(f_2 : v_2) \\
 &= (f_1 : v_1 u u(v_2))(f_2 : v_3) \\
 &= (f : v u) \\
 &= (u \triangleright f : v).
 \end{aligned}$$

(d) Set $\psi = m \circ (\ell \otimes \partial_{\triangleleft})$, a map $\mathbb{F} \otimes \mathbb{U}' \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$. We have

$$\sum_i \ell(f_i) \partial_{\triangleleft}(u_i) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_i f_i(f \triangleleft u_i) = 0, \forall f \in \mathbb{F}.$$

If $\sum_i f_i \otimes u_i \neq 0$ there is an element $f \in \mathbb{F}$ such that $\sum_i f_i(f \triangleleft u_i) \neq 0$. Thus ψ is injective. The computation above implies that $\psi \circ \text{ad}^* = \partial_{\triangleright}$. Hence ψ is surjective. \square

Proof of 1.8.3 : (a) Recall that $\mathbb{D}'_{\triangleright} = \mathbb{F}' \sharp \mathbb{U}$ where \mathbb{U} is identified with the normal left coideal subalgebra $\mathbb{U} \otimes 1 \subset \mathbb{U}^{[2]}$. Formula (A.2.1) yields an algebra isomorphism

$$(A.5.2) \quad \Xi_2 : \mathbb{D}'_{\triangleright} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{\triangleleft}, \ell(f) \partial_{\triangleright}(u) \mapsto \sum_s \ell(\text{adr}_s^+)(f) \partial_{\triangleleft} \iota(r_s^- u).$$

We have $(\mathbb{U}')^{[2]} \subset \mathbb{U} \otimes \mathbb{U}'$ by 1.7.1(a). Thus composing the map Ξ_2^{-1} with the algebra homomorphism

$$\mathbb{U} \otimes \mathbb{U}' \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{\triangleleft}, u \otimes v \mapsto \partial_{\triangleleft} \iota(u) \partial_{\triangleright}(v)$$

yields an algebra homomorphism

$$\partial_2 : (\mathbb{U}')^{[2]} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}'_{\triangleright}.$$

Observe that Ξ_2 factors to the identity $\mathbb{F}' = \mathbb{F}$ of the basic representations. So the $\mathbb{D}'_{\triangleright}$ -action on \mathbb{F}' is faithful. By definition of ∂_2 we have $(\partial_2 u)(f) = u \triangleright f$ for each $u \in (\mathbb{U}')^{[2]}$, $f \in \mathbb{F}'$. Thus ∂_2 is a QMM. Finally ∂_2 maps into the subalgebra $\mathbb{D}' = \mathbb{F}' \sharp \mathbb{U}'$ by formula A.5.3 below.

(b) We have $\Delta \kappa(f) = R^- \iota(f_1) R^+(f_3) \otimes \kappa(f_2)$ in $\mathbb{U}^{\otimes 2}$. Thus the coproduct of $\mathbb{U}^{[2]}$ yields

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta(\kappa(f) \otimes 1) &= R^- \iota(f_1) R^+(f_3) \otimes \iota(r_s^+) \otimes \kappa((\text{adr}_s^-)(f_2)) \otimes 1, \\
 &= R^- \iota(f_1) R^+(f_5) \otimes R^- \iota(f_2) R^-(f_4) \otimes \kappa(f_3) \otimes 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, in the ring \mathbb{D}' the following identity holds

$$\partial_{\triangleright} \kappa(f) \ell(f') = \ell((R^- \iota(f_1) R^+(f_5) \otimes R^- \iota(f_2) R^-(f_4)) \triangleright f') \partial_{\triangleright} \kappa(f_3).$$

This identity can be written in the following form

$$\partial_{\triangleright} \kappa(f_2) \ell(f' \triangleleft R^- \iota(f_1) R^+(f_3)) = \ell(R^- \iota(f_1) R^-(f_3) \triangleright f') \partial_{\triangleright} \kappa(f_2).$$

Thus we have

$$R_{21}^q M_{13} R_{12}^q M'_{23} = M'_{23} R_{21}^q M_{13} (R_{21}^q)^{-1}$$

where $M = \sum_{i,j} e_{ij} \otimes \partial_{\triangleright} \kappa(c_{ij})$ and $M' = \sum_{i,j} e_{ij} \otimes \ell(c_{ij})$. Therefore, by 1.7.1(b) the assignment $\ell_{ij} \mapsto \partial_{\triangleright} \kappa(c_{ij})$ and $\ell'_{ij} \mapsto \ell(c_{ij})$ yields an embedding $\mathbb{D}'_+ \subset \mathbb{D}'$. The elements $\ell_{\omega_n}, \ell'_{\omega_n}$ may only quasi-commute with homogeneous elements of \mathbb{D}'_+ . Thus they generate a denominator set whose quotient ring is isomorphic to \mathbb{D}' . \square

A.5.3. Lemma. *For each $f, f' \in \mathbb{F}$ we have the following formula in \mathbb{D}'*

$$\partial_2 \varpi_2(\kappa(f) \otimes \kappa(f')) = \sum_s \partial_{\triangleright} \kappa(f) \ell(\iota(r_s^+) \triangleright \iota(f'_1) f'_3) \partial_{\triangleright} \bar{\kappa}(\text{adr}_s^-) \iota^2(f'_2).$$

Proof : We'll drop the summations symbol when there is no danger of confusion. First, observe that $\varpi_2(\kappa(f) \otimes \kappa(f')) = \varpi_2(\kappa(f) \otimes 1) \varpi_2(1 \otimes \kappa(f'))$. By definition of ∂_2, ϖ_2 we have

$$\partial_2 \varpi_2(\kappa(f) \otimes \kappa(f')) = \Xi_2^{-1} \partial_4 \iota(\kappa(f) r_s^-) \partial_{\triangleright} \kappa(\text{adr}_s^+)(f').$$

Thus $\partial_2 \varpi_2(\kappa(f) \otimes 1) = \partial_{\triangleright} \kappa(f)$. Further (A.5.1) yields

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_2 \varpi_2(1 \otimes \kappa(f')) &= \Xi_2^{-1} \ell(r_s^+ \triangleright \iota(f'_1) f'_3) \partial_4 \kappa(f'_2) \partial_4 \iota(r_s^-) \\ &= \ell(\text{adr}_t^+)(r_s^+ \triangleright \iota(f'_1) f'_3) \partial_{\triangleright} (\bar{\iota}(r_t^-) \bar{\iota} \kappa(f'_2) r_s^-) \\ &= \ell(r_u^+ r_s^+ \triangleright \iota(f'_1) f'_3 \triangleleft \iota(r_t^+)) \partial_{\triangleright} (\bar{\iota}(r_t^- r_u^-) \bar{\iota} \kappa(f'_2) r_s^-) \\ &= \ell(\iota(r_s^+) \triangleright \iota(f'_1) f'_3 \triangleleft \iota(r_t^+)) \partial_{\triangleright} (\text{adr}_s^-) \bar{\iota}(\kappa(f'_2) r_t^-). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, a routine computation yields

$$\ell(\iota(f'_1) f'_3 \triangleleft \iota(r_t^+)) \partial_{\triangleright} \bar{\iota}(\kappa(f'_2) r_t^-) = \ell(\iota(f'_1) f'_3) \partial_{\triangleright} \iota^2 \bar{\kappa}(f'_2).$$

□

Proof of 1.8.4 : The inclusion $\partial_{\triangleright}(\mathbb{U}) \subset (\mathbb{D}_{\triangleright})^{\triangleleft \mathbb{U}}$ is obvious. Conversely, if the element $\sum_i \ell(f_i) \partial_{\triangleright}(u_i)$ lies in $(\mathbb{D}_{\triangleright})^{\triangleleft \mathbb{U}}$ and the u_i 's are linearly independent then f_i belongs to the subset $\mathbb{F}^{\triangleleft \mathbb{U}}$ for each i . As $\mathbb{F}^{\triangleleft \mathbb{U}} = \mathcal{K}$, this implies that $\partial_{\triangleright}(\mathbb{U}) = (\mathbb{D}_{\triangleright})^{\triangleleft \mathbb{U}}$. Finally, the relation $u \triangleright d = \partial_{\triangleright}(u_1) d \partial_{\triangleright} \iota(u_2)$ implies that $\partial_{\triangleright}(\mathbb{U})$ and $(\mathbb{D}_{\triangleright})^{\mathbb{U} \triangleright}$ centralize each other.

□

A.6. Proof of 1.9.

Proof of 1.9.1 : (a) The ring $\mathbb{R}_{\triangleright,*}^{\pi}$ is generated by $\ell(\mathbb{F}_*^{\pi})$ and $\partial_{\triangleright}(\mathbb{U})$. It acts faithfully on \mathbb{F}_*^{π} by [LR]. Therefore it is a quantum torus by 1.7.3(c). We have $\mathbb{R}_{\triangleright}^{\pi} \subset \mathbb{R}_{\triangleright,*}^{\pi}$ by loc. cit. Thus $\mathbb{R}_{\triangleright,*}^{\pi}$ and $\mathbb{R}_{\triangleright}^{\pi}$ are both ID.

(b) There is a nondegenerate pairing $\mathbb{F}^{\pi} \times \mathbb{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$, see section A.4. Thus an element $d \in \mathbb{R}^{\pi}$ may be viewed as an element of $\mathbb{F}^{\pi} \otimes (\mathbb{F}^{\pi})^*$ or, equivalently, as a linear operator $\mathbb{F}^{\pi} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^{\pi}$. Let d'' be the natural action of \mathbb{R}^{π} on \mathbb{F}^{π} . We must check that if $d'' = 0$ then $d' = 0$. This is proved as in 1.4.3(c).

Next we prove that \mathbb{R}^{π} is an ID. Since $\mathbb{R}^{\pi} \subset \text{End}(\mathbb{F}^{\pi})$ we have also $\mathbb{R}_i^{\pi} \subset \text{End}(\mathbb{F}_i^{\pi})$ because for each $d \in \mathbb{R}^{\pi}$ we have

$$c_{1i}^{-m} d \cdot \mathbb{F}_i^{\pi} = 0 \Rightarrow d \cdot \mathbb{F}^{\pi} = 0 \Rightarrow d = 0 \Rightarrow c_{1i}^{-m} d = 0.$$

A general definition of QDO algebra is given in [LR]. The algebra $\mathbb{R}_{\triangleright}^{\pi}$ embeds into the QDO algebra of \mathbb{F}^{π} . Thus there are inclusions $\mathbb{R}_{\triangleright}^{\pi} \subset \mathbb{R}_{\triangleright,i}^{\pi} \subset \text{End}(\mathbb{F}_i^{\pi})$ by [LR, 3.2.2, 3.3.5]. We have $\mathbb{R}_i^{\pi} \subset \mathbb{R}_{\triangleright,i}^{\pi}$ by A.6.3(c) below. Thus \mathbb{R}_i^{π} is an ID by 1.9.1(a). Since $\mathbb{F} \subset \mathbb{F}_i$ we have $\mathbb{R}^{\pi} \subset (\mathbb{F}_i \otimes \mathbb{V})^{\pi} = \mathbb{R}_i^{\pi}$. Thus \mathbb{R}^{π} is also an ID.

Finally we prove that \mathbb{R}_Σ^π is a quantum torus. By A.6.3(c) below \mathbb{R}_Σ^π is the \mathcal{K} -subalgebra of $\mathbb{R}_{\triangleright,*}^\pi$ generated by $\ell(\mathbb{F}_*^\pi)$ and $\partial_\triangleright(\mathbb{U}'_\Sigma)$. Recall that $\mathbb{R}_{\triangleright,*}^\pi$ is isomorphic to the quantum torus generated by the elements $x_i^{\pm 1}, y_j^{\pm 1}$ in 1.7.3(c) by part (a). By [J2, sec. 7.1.13] we have

$$(A.6.1) \quad \mathbb{U}'_\Sigma = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in 2X} \mathbb{U}_+ k_\lambda \iota(\mathbb{U}_-).$$

Thus $\partial_\triangleright(\dot{e}_j)$, $\partial_\triangleright \iota(\dot{f}_j)$ and $\partial_\triangleright(k_\lambda)$, $\lambda \in 2X$, belong to \mathbb{R}_Σ^π . Hence \mathbb{R}_Σ^π contains the elements $x_i^{\pm 1}, y_i^{\pm 2}, y_j - y_j^{-1}, y_j^{-1}(y_{j+1}^2 - 1)$ for all i, j with $j \neq n$. So $y_j^{\pm 1} \in \mathbb{R}_\Sigma^\pi$ for all $n \neq j$. Thus \mathbb{R}_Σ^π is the quantum torus generated by $x_n^{\pm 1}, y_n^{\pm 2}$ and $x_j^{\pm 1}, y_j^{\pm 1}$ with $n \neq j$.

(c) The map $\ell \otimes \partial_\triangleleft$ identifies \mathbb{R}_+ with $\mathbb{F} \otimes \mathbb{V}_+$. The right \mathbb{U}_π -action and the left \mathbb{U} -action on $\mathbb{F} \otimes \mathbb{V}_+$ are given by

$$(f \otimes v) \triangleleft u = (f \triangleleft u_1) \otimes (\text{ad} \bar{v} u_2)(v), \quad u \triangleright (f \otimes v) = (u \triangleright f) \otimes v.$$

By 1.7.2(b) the \mathcal{K} -space \mathbb{V}_+ , with the adjoint $\iota(\mathbb{U}_\pi)$ -action, is isomorphic to ${}^\pi \mathbb{F}$, with the contragredient left $\iota(\mathbb{U}_\pi)$ -action. Thus $\mathbb{R}_+^\pi \simeq (\mathbb{F} \otimes {}^\pi \mathbb{F})^\pi$ with

$$(f \otimes f') \triangleleft u = (f \triangleleft u_1) \otimes (f' \triangleleft u_2), \quad f \in \mathbb{F}, f' \in \mathbb{F}^\pi, u \in \mathbb{U}_\pi.$$

Now, identify the (\mathbb{U}, \mathbb{U}) -bimodule \mathbb{F} with $\bigoplus_\lambda V(\lambda) \otimes V(\lambda)^*$ and the right \mathbb{U} -module ${}^\pi \mathbb{F}$ with $\bigoplus_m V(m\omega_1)^*$ in the obvious way. Frobenius reciprocity and the tensor identity yield the following chain of isomorphisms of left \mathbb{U} -modules

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbb{F} \otimes {}^\pi \mathbb{F})^\pi &= \bigoplus_{\lambda, m} V(\lambda) \otimes (V(\lambda)^* \otimes V(m\omega_1)^*)^\pi \\ &= \bigoplus_{\lambda, m, m'} V(\lambda) \otimes (V(m'\omega_1) \otimes V(m\omega_1)^\circ \otimes V(\lambda)^\circ)^\mathbb{U} \\ &= \bigoplus_{m, m'} V(m'\omega_1) \otimes V(m\omega_1)^\circ \\ &= \mathbb{F}^\pi \otimes {}^\pi \mathbb{F}. \end{aligned}$$

Under this sequence of isomorphisms the left \mathbb{U} -action on $(\mathbb{F} \otimes {}^\pi \mathbb{F})^\pi$ given by the left \mathbb{U} -action on \mathbb{F} is taken to the tensor product of the left \mathbb{U} -action on \mathbb{F}^π and the contragredient left \mathbb{U} -action on ${}^\pi \mathbb{F}$.

□

Given an algebra \mathbf{A} and a Hopf algebra \mathbf{H} which acts on \mathbf{A} from the right let $\mathbf{Mod}_r(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{H})$ be the category of right \mathbf{H} -equivariant left \mathbf{A} -modules. The Grothendieck category $\mathbf{Mod}_r(\mathbb{F}, \mathbb{U}_{\tilde{\pi}})$ is locally Noetherian because \mathbb{F} is a Noetherian ring. For each integer m , tensoring a module $V \in \mathbf{Mod}_r(\mathbb{F}, \mathbb{U}_{\tilde{\pi}})$ with the character

$$(A.6.2) \quad [m] : \mathbb{U}_{\tilde{\pi}} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}, \quad u \mapsto (q^{m\omega_1} : u)$$

yields a new object $V[m] \in \mathbf{Mod}_r(\mathbb{F}, \mathbb{U}_{\tilde{\pi}})$. Here \mathbb{F} acts on V and $\mathbb{U}_{\tilde{\pi}}$ on the tensor product.

A.6.3. Lemma.

- (a) Let $V \rightarrow W$ be a surjective map of Noetherian objects in $\mathbf{Mod}_r(\mathbb{F}, \mathbb{U}_{\tilde{\pi}})$. The induced map $V[m]^{\mathbb{U}_{\tilde{\pi}}} \rightarrow W[m]^{\mathbb{U}_{\tilde{\pi}}}$ is surjective if $m \gg 0$. The cokernel of the map $V^{\pi} \rightarrow W^{\pi}$ is a torsion module.
- (b) The functor $\mathbf{Mod}_r^{\text{lf}}(\mathbb{U}_{\tilde{\pi}}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Mod}(\mathbb{F}_i^{\pi})$, $V \mapsto (\mathbb{F}_i \otimes V)^{\pi}$ is exact.
- (c) The map $\mathbb{D}_i^{\pi} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_i^{\pi}$ is surjective.
- (d) The ring \mathbb{R}_i^{π} is isomorphic to the subring of $\mathbb{R}_{\triangleright, i}^{\pi}$ generated by \mathbb{D}_i^{π} .

Proof: (a) Follows from Kempf's vanishing theorem in [APW] as in [BK3, 3.4-3.5].

(b) The ring \mathbb{F}^{π} is \mathbb{Z}_+ -graded, see 1.7.3(b). Let $\mathbf{Qgr}(\mathbb{F}^{\pi})$ be the quotient of $\mathbf{Gr}(\mathbb{F}^{\pi})$ by the subcategory consisting of torsion modules. If $V \in \mathbf{Gr}(\mathbb{F}^{\pi})$ is a torsion module then $V_i = 0$. So we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbf{Mod}_r^{\text{lf}}(\mathbb{U}_{\tilde{\pi}}) & \xrightarrow{a} & \mathbf{Mod}_r(\mathbb{F}, \mathbb{U}_{\tilde{\pi}}) & \xrightarrow{b} & \mathbf{Mod}_r(\mathbb{F}_i, \mathbb{U}_{\tilde{\pi}}) \\ & & d \downarrow & & \downarrow c \\ & & \mathbf{Qgr}(\mathbb{F}^{\pi}) & \xrightarrow{e} & \mathbf{Mod}(\mathbb{F}_i^{\pi}), \end{array}$$

where $a(V) = \mathbb{F} \otimes V$, $b(V) = e(V) = V_i$ and $c(V) = d(V) = V^{\pi} = \bigoplus_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} V \langle m \rangle^{\mathbb{U}_{\tilde{\pi}}}$. Hence d is exact by part (a). Thus $cba = eda$ is an exact functor

$$\mathbf{Mod}_r^{\text{lf}}(\mathbb{U}_{\tilde{\pi}}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Mod}^{\text{lf}}(\mathbb{F}_i^{\pi}).$$

(c), (d) The projection $\mathbb{D}_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_i$ factors to $\mathbb{D}_i^{\pi} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_i^{\pi}$. Observe that $\mathbb{D}_i = \mathbb{F}_i \otimes \mathbb{U}'$, $\mathbb{R}_i = \mathbb{F}_i \otimes \mathbb{V}$ and that the map $\mathbb{D}_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_i$ is induced by the obvious projection $\mathbb{U}' \rightarrow \mathbb{V}$. Thus (c) follows from (b). Part (d) is obvious. \square

A.7. Proof of 1.10.

Proof of 1.10.1: (a) By 1.3.2(b) we have

$$\Delta(v \otimes 1^2) = \sum_{s, t} v_1 \otimes \iota(r_s^+) \otimes \iota(r_t^+) \otimes (\text{adr}_t^- r_s^-)(v_2) \otimes 1^2$$

in $\mathbb{U}^{[3]}$. Thus $\partial_{\triangleright}(v \otimes 1) \ell(f \otimes 1) = \ell((v_1 \triangleright f) \otimes 1) \partial_{\triangleright}(v_2 \otimes 1)$ in \mathbb{E} . Hence γ is an algebra homomorphism, because $\partial_{\triangleright}(v) \ell(f) = \ell(v_1 \triangleright f) \partial_{\triangleright}(v_2)$ in \mathbb{D} .

From 1.3.2(b) we have also the following formula in \mathbb{E}

$$(A.7.1) \quad \begin{aligned} \partial_{\triangleright}(v \otimes u') \ell(f \otimes f') &= \ell((v_1 \triangleright f) \otimes \iota(r_z^+ r_y^+ r_x^+) \triangleright f' \triangleleft \iota(\iota(r_s^+) u'_1 r_t^+)) \cdot \\ &\quad \cdot \partial_{\triangleright}(r_x^- r_s^- v_2 r_t^- \iota(r_z^-) \otimes (\text{adr}_y^-)(u'_2)). \end{aligned}$$

Here the summation symbol is omitted. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{\triangleright} \varpi_2(1 \otimes u') \ell(1 \otimes f') &= \ell(1 \otimes (\iota(r_z^+ r_y^+ r_x^+) \triangleright f' \triangleleft \iota(u'_1))) \cdot \\ &\quad \cdot \partial_{\triangleright}(r_x^- r_b^- \iota(r_z^-) \otimes (\text{adr}_y^- r_b^+)(u'_2)) \\ &= \ell(1 \otimes (\iota(r_x^+) \triangleright f' \triangleleft \iota(u'_1))) \partial_{\triangleright}(\text{ad}^{[2]} \Delta r_x^-) \varpi_2(1 \otimes u'_2) \\ &= \ell(1 \otimes (\iota(r_x^+) \triangleright f' \triangleleft \iota(u'_1))) \partial_{\triangleright} \varpi_2(1 \otimes (\text{adr}_x^-)(u'_2)). \end{aligned}$$

By 1.3.2(a) we have

$$\partial_{\triangleright}(u') \ell(f') = \sum_s \ell(\iota(r_s^+) \triangleright f' \triangleleft \iota(u'_1)) \partial_{\triangleright}(\text{adr}_s^-)(u'_2)$$

in \mathbb{D}' . Thus γ' is an algebra homomorphism.

(b) By (A.7.1) the following formula holds in \mathbb{E}

$$\partial_{\triangleright}(v \otimes 1) \ell(1 \otimes f') = \sum_s \ell(1 \otimes (\text{adr}_s^+)(f')) \partial_{\triangleright}((\text{adr}_s^-)(v) \otimes 1).$$

Setting $d = \ell(f) \partial_{\triangleright}(v)$ and $d' = \ell(f') \partial_{\triangleright}(u')$ it yields

$$\psi(d \otimes d') = \sum_s \ell(f \otimes (\text{adr}_s^+)(f')) \partial_{\triangleright} \varpi_2((\text{adr}_s^-)(v) \otimes u').$$

So ψ is invertible.

(c) A routine computation yields

$$\begin{aligned} (u \otimes 1^3) \triangleright \psi(d \otimes d') &= \psi((d \triangleleft \iota(u)) \otimes d'), \\ (1 \otimes \Delta^2(u)) \triangleright \psi(d \otimes d') &= \psi(\ell(u_1 \triangleright f) \partial_{\triangleright}(\text{adu}_2)(v) \otimes (\text{adu}_3)(d')). \end{aligned}$$

(d) The basic $\mathbb{D}_{\triangleright}$ -module is faithful by 1.8.2(b). The basic representation of $\mathbb{D}'_{\triangleright}$ on \mathbb{F}' is also faithful by 1.4.3(b). Let m, m' be the multiplication in \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{F}' respectively. The multiplication of $f \otimes f', g \otimes g' \in \mathbb{G}$ is given by

$$\sum_s m(f, r_s^- \triangleright g) \otimes m'((\text{adr}_s^+)(f'), g').$$

So (A.2.1) yields an algebra isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \Xi_3 : \mathbb{G}_{\sharp} \mathbb{U}^{[2]} &\rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{\triangleright} \otimes \mathbb{D}'_{\triangleright}, \\ (A.7.2) \quad \ell(f \otimes f') \partial_{\triangleright}(v \otimes u') &\mapsto \sum_s \ell(f) \partial_{\triangleright}(r_s^- v) \otimes \ell(\text{adr}_s^+)(f') \partial_{\triangleright}(u'). \end{aligned}$$

Thus the basic representation of $\mathbb{G}_{\sharp} \mathbb{U}^{[2]}$ on \mathbb{G} is faithful. Hence the basic representation of the subalgebra $\mathbb{E} \subset \mathbb{G}_{\sharp} \mathbb{U}^{[2]}$ on \mathbb{G} is also faithful.

(e) By 1.8.2(c), 1.8.3(a) there is a QMM

$$\iota(\mathbb{U}') \otimes \mathbb{U} \otimes (\mathbb{U}')^{[2]} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{\triangleright} \otimes \mathbb{D}', \quad u \otimes v \otimes u' \otimes v' \mapsto \partial_{\triangleleft} \iota(u) \partial_{\triangleright}(v) \otimes \partial_2(u' \otimes v').$$

Note that \mathbb{H}' is contained into the left hand side by 1.7.1(a). Thus, composing this map with the isomorphism Ξ_3^{-1} above we get an homomorphism

$$\partial_3 : \mathbb{H}' \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_{\sharp} \mathbb{U}^{[2]}.$$

It is a QMM by part (a) and 1.5.3(a). It maps into \mathbb{E} by A.7.4(a) below. □

Proof of 1.10.3 : (a) Obvious.

(b) The algebra isomorphisms (A.5.2), (A.7.2)

$$\Xi_2 : \mathbb{D}'_{\triangleright} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{\triangleleft}, \quad \Xi_3 : \mathbb{G}_{\sharp} \mathbb{U}^{[2]} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{\triangleright} \otimes \mathbb{D}'_{\triangleright}$$

yield an algebra embedding

$$(A.7.3) \quad \Xi = (1 \otimes \Xi_2) \circ \Xi_3 : \mathbb{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{\triangleright} \otimes \mathbb{D}_{\triangleleft}.$$

It factors to an algebra embedding $\mathbb{S}^{\pi} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\triangleright}^{\pi} \otimes \mathbb{D}_{\triangleleft}$. Recall that $\mathbb{D}_{\triangleleft}, \mathbb{R}_{\triangleright}^{\pi}$ are ID by 1.8.2(a), 1.9.1(a). Thus \mathbb{S}^{π} is also an ID. □

To conclude, let us quote here more formulas for a latter use. Let ∂_d denote the restriction of ∂_3 and the obvious embedding $(\mathbb{U}')^{[3]} \subset \mathbb{H}'$.

A.7.4. Lemma.

- (a) We have $\partial_d \varpi_3(1 \otimes u' \otimes v') = \gamma' \partial_2 \varpi_2(u' \otimes v')$ and $\partial_3(u \otimes v \otimes 1^2) = \gamma(\partial_{\triangleleft} \iota(u) \partial_{\triangleright}(v))$.
(b) We have $\partial_b \bar{\iota} \kappa(f) = \gamma(\partial_{\triangleleft} \kappa(f))$ and $\partial_c \kappa(f) = \psi(\partial_{\triangleright} \kappa(f_1) \otimes \partial_2 \Delta \kappa(f_2))$.
(c) For $d = \ell(f) \partial_{\triangleright}(v)$, $d' = \ell(f') \partial_{\triangleright}(u')$ we have the following formula in \mathbb{E}

$$\gamma'(d') \gamma(d) = \sum_{x,y,z} \gamma(\ell(r_x^- \triangleright f) \partial_{\triangleright}(\text{adr}_y^- r_z^-)(v)) \gamma'(\ell(\text{adr}_y^+)(f') \partial_{\triangleright}(\text{adr}_z^+ r_x^+)(u')).$$

- (d) We have $\Xi \gamma' \ell(f) = 1 \otimes \ell(f)$ for each $f \in Z(\mathbb{F}')$.
(e) Fix a character $\chi \in X'$. It extends uniquely to an algebra homomorphism $\chi : \mathbb{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$. Let ν be the \mathbb{K} -algebra automorphism

$$\nu : \mathbb{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}, \ell(f \otimes f') \partial_{\triangleright}(v \otimes u') \mapsto \ell(f \otimes f') \partial_{\triangleright}(v^\chi \otimes u').$$

For each $u \in \mathbb{U}'$ we have $\nu \partial_b \bar{\iota}(u) = \partial_b \bar{\iota}(u^\chi)$ and $\nu \partial_c(u) = \partial_c(u^\chi)$.

Proof : (a) Before the proof let us quote the following formulas

$$\Xi_2 \circ \partial_2 : (\mathbb{U}')^{[2]} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{\triangleleft}, u \otimes v \mapsto \partial_{\triangleleft} \iota(u) \partial_{\triangleright}(v),$$

$$\Xi \circ \partial_3 : \mathbb{H}' \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{\triangleright} \otimes \mathbb{D}_{\triangleleft}, u \otimes v \otimes u' \otimes v' \mapsto \partial_{\triangleleft} \iota(u) \partial_{\triangleright}(v) \otimes \partial_{\triangleleft} \iota(u') \partial_{\triangleright}(v').$$

Now we can prove the claim. We have

$$\partial_3(u \otimes v \otimes 1^2) = \Xi_3^{-1}(\partial_{\triangleleft} \iota(u) \partial_{\triangleright}(v) \otimes 1) = \gamma(\partial_{\triangleleft} \iota(u) \partial_{\triangleright}(v)).$$

Further, if $d' = \ell(f') \partial_{\triangleright}(u')$ then

$$\begin{aligned} \Xi_3 \gamma'(d') &= \sum_{s,t} \partial_{\triangleright}(r_s^- r_t^-) \otimes \ell(\text{adr}_s^+)(f') \partial_{\triangleright}(\text{adr}_t^+)(u') \\ &= \sum_s \partial_{\triangleright}(r_s^-) \otimes (\text{adr}_s^+)(d'). \end{aligned}$$

Recall that ∂_2 is a QMM for the $\mathbb{U}^{[2]}$ -action on \mathbb{D}' . Thus we have

$$(\text{adu}) \partial_2(u' \otimes v') = \partial_2(\text{ad}^{[2]} \Delta u)(u' \otimes v').$$

Therefore (A.1.3) yields

$$\begin{aligned} \Xi_3 \gamma' \partial_2 \varpi_2(u' \otimes v') &= \sum_s \partial_{\triangleright}(r_s^-) \otimes \partial_2(\text{ad}^{[2]} \Delta r_s^+) \varpi_2(u' \otimes v') \\ &= (\partial_{\triangleright} \otimes \partial_2) \varpi_3(1 \otimes u' \otimes v') \\ &= \Xi_3 \partial_d \varpi_3(1 \otimes u' \otimes v'). \end{aligned}$$

(b) Both claims follow from (a) and 1.3.3(c), because $\Delta \kappa(f) = \varpi_2(\kappa f_1 \otimes \kappa f_2)$.

(c) It is enough to notice that

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma'(d') \gamma(d) &= \sum_{s,t} \ell((r_s^- \triangleright f) \otimes f') \partial_{\triangleright} \varpi_2((\text{adr}_t^-)(v) \otimes (\text{adr}_t^+ r_s^+)(u')), \\ \gamma(d) \gamma'(d') &= \sum_s \ell(f \otimes (\text{adr}_s^+)(f')) \partial_{\triangleright} \varpi_2((\text{adr}_s^-)(v) \otimes u'). \end{aligned}$$

(d) By definition of γ' in section 1.10 we have $\Xi\gamma'\ell(f) = \Xi\ell(1 \otimes f)$. Since $f \in Z(\mathbb{F}')$ formula (A.7.2) yields

$$\begin{aligned}\Xi\gamma'\ell(f) &= (1 \otimes \Xi_2)\Xi_3\ell(1 \otimes f) \\ &= \sum_s \partial_{\mathfrak{b}}(r_s^-) \otimes \Xi_2\ell(\text{adr}_s^+)(f) \\ &= 1 \otimes \Xi_2\ell(f) \\ &= 1 \otimes \ell(f).\end{aligned}$$

(e) By A.7.4(b) we have $\partial_b \bar{\iota}(u) = \gamma \partial_{\mathfrak{d}}(u)$. Formula (A.1.1) and section 1.10 yield

$$\begin{aligned}\nu\gamma(\ell(f)\partial_{\mathfrak{b}}(v)) &= \ell(f \otimes 1)\partial_{\mathfrak{b}}\varpi_2(v \otimes 1)^{x \otimes \varepsilon} \\ &= \ell(f \otimes 1)\partial_{\mathfrak{b}}(v^x \otimes 1) \\ &= \gamma(\ell(f)\partial_{\mathfrak{b}}(v^x)).\end{aligned}$$

The algebra homomorphism $\mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$, $\ell(f)\partial_{\mathfrak{b}}(v) \mapsto \ell(f)\partial_{\mathfrak{b}}(v^x)$ takes $\partial_{\mathfrak{d}}(u)$ to $\partial_{\mathfrak{d}}(u^x)$. Thus we have

$$\nu\partial_b \bar{\iota}(u) = \gamma\partial_{\mathfrak{d}}(u^x) = \partial_b \bar{\iota}(u^x).$$

The second identity is left to the reader. □

A.8. Proof of 2.2.

Proof of 2.2.5(b) : Let $c = k/m \in \mathbb{Q}^\times$ with $(m, k) = 1$. Fix $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $ak + bm = 1$. We have

$$\mathbb{Z}[q^{\pm 1}, t^{\pm 1}]/(q^k - t^m) \simeq \mathbb{Z}[u^{\pm 1}], \quad q = u^m, \quad t = u^k, \quad u = q^b t^a.$$

Let $(\tau, \zeta) \in \Gamma_c(\mathbb{C})$ with τ a root of unity of order $l = p^e$. Set $\varepsilon = \tau^b \zeta^a$, a generator of the subgroup of \mathbb{C}^\times generated by τ, ζ . Set $A = \mathbb{Z}[\varepsilon] \subset \mathbb{C}$, a subring. There is an unique surjective ring homomorphism $\mathbb{Z}[u^{\pm 1}] \rightarrow A$ such that $u \mapsto \varepsilon$. It takes q, t to τ, ζ respectively. Let h be the order of ε and $\phi_h \in \mathbb{Z}[u]$ be the corresponding cyclotomic polynomial. We have $l = h/(m, h)$ because $\tau = \varepsilon^m$.

We claim that there is a surjective ring homomorphism $A \rightarrow k$ such that $\tau \mapsto 1$ and k is a finite field of characteristic p . Let A_c be the local ring of A at k and let $k_c = k$. Note that A is a Dedekind domain. Thus A_c is a DVR.

Now we prove the claim. Set $h = l'm'$ with l' a power of p and $(m', p) = 1$. Since $l = h/(m, h)$ is also a power of p we have $m' | m$. Let $\pi \in \mathbb{C}$ be a primitive m' -th root of unity. Identify $\mathbb{Z}[u]/(\phi_{m'})$ with $\mathbb{Z}[\pi]$ so that $u \mapsto \pi$. Note that $u^m \mapsto 1$ because $m' | m$. Set $k_c = \mathbb{F}_p[\pi]$. Let $\mathbb{Z}[\pi] \rightarrow k_c$ be the reduction modulo p . We claim that $\phi_h \mapsto 0$, yielding a surjective morphism $A \rightarrow k$ such that $\tau \mapsto 1$. To prove the claim it is enough to check that p divides ϕ_h modulo $\phi_{m'}$. Observe that in $\mathbb{C}[u]$ we have

$$\phi_h(u) = \phi_{m'}(u^{l'})/\phi_{m'}(u^{l'/p}) = \prod_{i \in S} \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} (\pi^i u^{l'/p})^j,$$

$$S = \{i = 1, \dots, m'; (i, m') = 1\}.$$

The element $u^{l'/p}$ maps to π^{-i_0} for some $i_0 \in S$, because $(p, m') = 1$. Thus $\phi_h(u)$ maps to $\prod_i \sum_j \pi^{(i-i_0)j}$. We are done, because the i_0 -th factor is equal to p .

□

Proof of 2.2.3 : (a) The map κ is an \mathcal{A} -algebra isomorphism $\mathbb{F}'_{\mathcal{A}} \rightarrow \mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}}$ by definition of $\mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}}$. By [L2] we have

$$(A.8.1) \quad R^{\pm}(\mathbb{F}_{\mathcal{A}}) \subset \mathbb{U}_{\mathcal{A}}.$$

Thus $\mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}} \subset \mathbb{U}_{\mathcal{A}}$. We have $(\mathbb{F}_{\mathcal{A}} : \dot{\mathbb{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}) \subset \mathcal{A}$ by [DL]. Thus we have

$$(\text{ad} \dot{\mathbb{U}}_{\mathcal{A}})(\mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}}) \subset \mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}}, \quad \dot{\mathbb{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}^e \triangleright \mathbb{F}_{\mathcal{A}} \subset \mathbb{F}_{\mathcal{A}}.$$

Thus $\mathbb{F}_{\mathcal{A}}, \mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{A}}$ are $\dot{\mathbb{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}^e$ -algebras.

The isomorphism $\ell \otimes \partial_{\triangleright} : \mathbb{F} \otimes \mathbb{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{\triangleright}$ identifies $\mathbb{F}_{\mathcal{A}} \otimes \mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}}$ with $\mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{A}}$. Thus $\partial_{\triangleright}(\mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}}) \subset \mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{A}}$. By (A.5.1) we have $\partial_{\triangleleft} \kappa \iota(g) = \ell(\iota(g_3)g_1) \partial_{\triangleright} \kappa \iota(g_2)$ for each $g \in \mathbb{F}_{\mathcal{A}}$. Thus $\partial_{\triangleleft}(\mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}}) \subset \mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{A}}$.

The inclusion $\partial_2(\mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}})^{[2]} \subset \mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{A}}$ follows from A.5.3, the inclusion $\psi(\mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{A}} \otimes \mathbb{D}'_{\mathcal{A}}) \subset \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}}$ from the definition of ψ in section 1.10. The inclusion $\partial_3(\mathbb{H}'_{\mathcal{A}}) \subset \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}}$ is left to the reader.

Now we concentrate on the A-forms of the previous algebras. The A-algebras $\mathbb{U}_{\mathcal{A}}, \mathbb{F}_{\mathcal{A}}$ are NID by [BG1, prop. 2.2, 2.7]. The proof that $\mathbb{F}'_{\mathcal{A}}, \mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}}$ are NID is left to the reader. The proof that $\mathbb{D}_{\triangleright, \mathcal{A}}$ is a NID is standard, using filtered/graded technics. See part (f) below.

Next, we must check that κ yields an injection $\mathbb{F}'_{\mathcal{A}} \rightarrow \mathbb{U}_{\mathcal{A}}$. Consider the quotient ring $\mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}, \Sigma} = (\mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}})_{\Sigma}$. We have $\mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}} \subset \mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}, \Sigma}$, because $\mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}}$ is an ID. Thus it is enough to prove that the obvious map $\mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}, \Sigma} \rightarrow \mathbb{U}_{\mathcal{A}}$ is injective. To do that it is enough to prove that the \mathcal{A} -submodule $\mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}, \Sigma} \subset \mathbb{U}_{\mathcal{A}}$ is a direct summand. This follows from the following formula, compare (A.6.1),

$$\mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}, \Sigma} = \bigoplus_{m, n} \bigoplus_{\lambda \in 2X} \mathcal{A} \dot{e}^m k_{\lambda} \iota(f^n).$$

(b) The map κ factors to an algebra isomorphism $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{U}'$ by part (a). It yields an algebra isomorphism $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}'$ by definition of \mathcal{U}' . The subalgebra $\mathbf{u}^e \subset \mathbf{U}^e$ acts trivially on $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathbf{F}$. Thus $\dot{\mathbf{U}}^e$ -action on \mathbf{F} factors to a locally finite \mathcal{U}^e -action on \mathcal{F} . Hence \mathcal{F} is a G^2 -algebra. Therefore \mathcal{U}' is a G -algebra for the adjoint action and the map $\kappa : \mathcal{U}' \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ commutes with the adjoint G -action.

The inclusion $\partial_{\triangleright}(\mathcal{U}') \subset \mathcal{D}$ is obvious. Given $u \in \mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}}$ we set $M = (\text{ad} \dot{\mathbb{U}}_{\mathcal{A}})(u)$, a free \mathcal{A} -module of finite rank. The matrix coefficients of the adjoint representation of $\dot{\mathbb{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}$ on M belong to $\mathbb{F}_{\mathcal{A}}$. Thus we have $\text{ad}^*(\mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}}) \subset \mathbb{F}_{\mathcal{A}} \otimes \mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}}$. This yields a map

$$\text{ad}^* : \mathbf{U}' \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \otimes \mathbf{U}'.$$

This map factors to an algebra homomorphism $\mathcal{U}' \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{U}'$, because \mathcal{U}' is a G -algebra for the adjoint action. Thus $\partial_{\triangleleft}(\mathcal{U}') \subset \mathcal{D}$ by (A.5.1).

The adjoint \mathbf{u} -action on \mathcal{U} is trivial. Thus, to prove that \mathcal{U} is an G -algebra for the adjoint action it is enough to prove that the adjoint $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ -action preserves \mathcal{U} . This is standard and is left to the reader. However let us observe that if \mathbf{A} is a field then $\mathbb{U}_{\mathbf{A}}$ is an $(\text{ad} \dot{\mathbb{U}}_{\mathbf{A}})$ -algebra, but if \mathbf{A} is any ring this may be false.

The algebras $\mathbf{D}, \mathbf{D}_{\triangleright}$ are $\dot{\mathbf{U}}^e$ -algebras, see section 1.8. The subalgebra \mathbf{u}^e acts trivially. So $\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}_{\triangleright}$ are \mathcal{U}^e -algebra. Therefore \mathcal{D} is a G^2 -algebra.

(c) Assume initially that $A = \mathbb{C}$ and $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{C}[q^{\pm 1}]$. Let $\mathfrak{z}_U : \mathcal{O}(G^*) \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$ be the isomorphism in [DKP, thm. 7.6], [DP, sec. 19.1]. Fix $\bar{x}_i, \bar{y}_i, \bar{z}_\lambda \in \mathcal{O}(G^*)$ such that

$$\mathfrak{z}_U(\bar{x}_i) = x_i, \quad \mathfrak{z}_U(\bar{y}_i) = y_i, \quad \mathfrak{z}_U(\bar{z}_\lambda) = z_\lambda.$$

By (2.6.7) there is an A -linear map $\nu : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \dot{\mathbf{U}}$ such that

$$(\text{ad}\nu(u))(v) = \{u_1, v\}\iota(u_2), \quad v \in \mathcal{U}.$$

Here $\{, \}$ is the Hayashi Poisson bracket on \mathcal{U} . Recall that

$$\begin{aligned} \iota(x_i) &= -z_i x_i, \quad \iota(y_i) = -z_i y_i, \quad \iota(z_\lambda) = z_\lambda^{-1}, \\ \Delta(x_i) &= z_i^{-1} \otimes x_i + x_i \otimes 1, \quad \Delta(y_i) = z_i^{-1} \otimes y_i + y_i \otimes 1, \quad \Delta(z_\lambda) = z_\lambda \otimes z_\lambda. \end{aligned}$$

A routine computation yields

$$(A.8.2) \quad \nu(x_i z_i) = e_i^{(l)}, \quad \nu(y_i z_i) = -f_i^{(l)}, \quad \nu(z_\lambda) = h_\lambda^{(l)}/2.$$

So we have

$$(A.8.3) \quad \begin{aligned} (\text{ad}e_i^{(l)})(v) &= \{x_i z_i, v\} z_i^{-1}, \\ (\text{ad}f_i^{(l)})(v) &= -\{y_i z_i, v\} z_i^{-1}, \quad \forall v \in \mathcal{U}. \\ (\text{ad}h_\lambda^{(l)})(v) &= 2\{z_\lambda, v\} z_\lambda^{-1}, \end{aligned}$$

Now, consider the map θ in A.8.6(b) below. It is known that \mathfrak{z}_U is a Poisson-Hopf algebra homomorphism. From (A.8.3) and A.8.6(b) we get

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{ad}e_i^{(l)}) \circ \mathfrak{z}_U &= \mathfrak{z}_U \circ \theta((\bar{x}_i \bar{z}_i)^\sharp), \\ (\text{ad}f_i^{(l)}) \circ \mathfrak{z}_U &= -\mathfrak{z}_U \circ \theta((\bar{y}_i \bar{z}_i)^\sharp), \\ (\text{ad}h_\lambda^{(l)}) \circ \mathfrak{z}_U &= 2\mathfrak{z}_U \circ \theta((\bar{z}_\lambda)^\sharp). \end{aligned}$$

Next, let $\tilde{x}_i, \tilde{y}_i, \tilde{z}_\lambda \in \mathcal{O}(G^*)$ be as in [DKP, sec. 7.5]. The computations in [DKP, thm. 7.6], [DP, sec. 14.6] yield

$$\tilde{x}_i^\sharp = -\bar{f}_i, \quad \tilde{y}_i^\sharp = \bar{e}_i, \quad \tilde{z}_\lambda^\sharp = -\bar{h}_\lambda/2.$$

We have also

$$\bar{x}_i = -\tilde{x}_i \tilde{z}_i, \quad \bar{y}_i = -\tilde{y}_i \tilde{z}_i, \quad \bar{z}_\lambda = \tilde{z}_\lambda^{-1}$$

by [DKP, thm. 7.6], [DP, sec. 19.1]. Notice that our normalization for x_i, y_i, z_i differs from that in op. cit. Therefore A.8.6(b) yields

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{ad}e_i^{(l)}) \circ \mathfrak{z}_U \circ \mathfrak{s}_0^* &= \mathfrak{z}_U \circ \theta(\bar{f}_i) \circ \mathfrak{s}_0^* = -\mathfrak{z}_U \circ \mathfrak{s}_0^* \circ (\text{ad}\bar{f}_i), \\ (\text{ad}f_i^{(l)}) \circ \mathfrak{z}_U \circ \mathfrak{s}_0^* &= \mathfrak{z}_U \circ \theta(\bar{e}_i) \circ \mathfrak{s}_0^* = -\mathfrak{z}_U \circ \mathfrak{s}_0^* \circ (\text{ad}\bar{e}_i), \\ (\text{ad}h_\lambda^{(l)}) \circ \mathfrak{z}_U \circ \mathfrak{s}_0^* &= \mathfrak{z}_U \circ \theta(\bar{h}_\lambda) \circ \mathfrak{s}_0^* = -\mathfrak{z}_U \circ \mathfrak{s}_0^* \circ (\text{ad}\bar{h}_\lambda). \end{aligned}$$

Here \bar{e}_i , \bar{f}_i and \bar{h}_λ are as in section 2.1. Thus we have

$$(\text{ad}u) \circ \mathfrak{z}_U \circ \mathfrak{s}^* = \mathfrak{z}_U \circ \mathfrak{s}^* \circ (\text{ad}\phi(u)), \quad \forall u \in \dot{\mathbf{U}}.$$

So the map $\mathfrak{z}_U \circ \mathfrak{s}^*$ commutes with the adjoint \mathfrak{U} -action.

The adjoint of the Frobenius homomorphism is a linear map $\mathfrak{U}^* \rightarrow \dot{\mathbf{U}}^*$. It factors to a map

$$\mathfrak{z}_F : \mathcal{O}(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$$

which is a G^2 -equivariant Hopf algebra isomorphism such that $\bar{c}_{ij} \mapsto (c_{ij})^l$. See [DL, prop. 6.4] for details. Set

$$\mathfrak{z}_{U'} = \kappa \circ \mathfrak{z}_F : \mathcal{O}(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{U}'.$$

The map $\mathfrak{z}_{U'}$ is a $(\text{ad}G)$ -equivariant algebra isomorphism. We have $\mathfrak{s}^*(\bar{c}_\lambda) = \bar{z}_{2\lambda}$ for each $\lambda \in X_+$. Here \bar{c}_λ is as in 1.7.3(e). Therefore we have also $\mathfrak{z}_U \mathfrak{s}^*(\bar{c}_\lambda) = \mathfrak{z}_{U'}(\bar{c}_\lambda)$. Since $\mathcal{O}(G) = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in X_+} (\text{ad}\mathfrak{U})(\bar{c}_\lambda)$ we get $\mathfrak{z}_{U'} = \mathfrak{z}_U \circ \mathfrak{s}^*$, because both maps commute with the adjoint \mathfrak{U} -action.

We define \mathfrak{z}_D to be the G^2 -algebra isomorphism

$$(A.8.4) \quad \mathfrak{z}_D : \mathcal{O}(D) = \mathcal{O}(G) \otimes \mathcal{O}(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}, \quad f \otimes f' \mapsto \ell_{\mathfrak{z}_F}(f) \partial_{\mathfrak{z}_{U'}\iota}(f').$$

Now, we consider more general rings A . In [DL] the map \mathfrak{z}_F is defined over the field $\mathbb{Q}(\tau) \subset \mathbb{C}$. Since it is the unique algebra homomorphism such that $\bar{c}_{ij} \mapsto (c_{ij})^l$, it is indeed defined over the subring $\mathbb{Z}[\tau]$. Here \bar{c}_{ij} is as in 1.7.3(e). So there is an isomorphism $\mathcal{O}(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ for any A . Indeed the surjectivity is obvious and injectivity follows from injectivity over $\mathbb{Q}(\tau)$ because $\mathcal{O}(G)$ is a torsion-free \mathbb{Z} -module. Thus \mathfrak{z}_F , $\mathfrak{z}_{U'}$, \mathfrak{z}_D yield isomorphisms

$$\mathcal{O}(G) \simeq \mathcal{F}, \quad \mathcal{O}(G) \simeq \mathcal{U}', \quad \mathcal{O}(D) \simeq \mathcal{D}$$

for any A . A similar argument shows that \mathfrak{z}_U yields an isomorphism for all A

$$\mathcal{O}(G^*) \simeq \mathcal{U}.$$

(d), (e), (f) It is well-known that \mathbf{U} is a free \mathcal{U} -module of rank l^{n^2} . For $A = \mathbb{C}$ it is proved in [BGS] that \mathbf{F} is a free \mathcal{F} -module of rank l^{n^2} . Recall that we have set $G = GL_n$. So \mathbf{F} is a free \mathcal{F} -module of rank l^{n^2} for any A , because \mathbf{F} is the quotient ring of \mathbf{F}_+ . Finally \mathbf{U}' is a free \mathcal{U}' -module, because κ gives an isomorphism of \mathcal{U}' -modules $\mathcal{U}' \otimes_{\mathcal{F}} \mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{U}'$.

Now, let $\mathcal{F}' \subset \mathbf{F}'$ be the image of \mathcal{F} by the identity map $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}'$. We have $\mathcal{D} = \ell(\mathcal{F}) \partial_{\triangleright}(\mathcal{U}')$, a central subalgebra of \mathbf{D} . Set $\mathcal{D}' = \ell(\mathcal{F}') \partial_{\triangleright}(\mathcal{U}')$, a subalgebra of \mathbf{D}' . Recall that R^\pm maps \mathbf{F} to \mathbf{U} , see (A.8.1). By [DL] we have also

$$(A.8.5) \quad R^\pm(\mathcal{F}) \subset \mathcal{U}.$$

Thus the twisting terms in the multiplication of \mathbf{F}' , \mathbf{D}' vanish when restricted to \mathcal{F}' , \mathcal{D}' . So \mathcal{F}' , \mathcal{D}' are central subalgebras of \mathbf{F}' , \mathbf{D}' . They are canonically isomorphic

to \mathcal{F} , \mathcal{D} respectively as $(\text{ad}\dot{\mathbf{U}})$ -algebras. More precisely, we'll identify the rings \mathcal{D} , \mathcal{D}' via the isomorphism

$$\dagger : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}', \quad \ell(f) \partial_{\triangleright}(u) \mapsto \ell \iota(f) \partial_{\triangleright}(u).$$

Next, equip the algebra $\mathbf{D}_{\triangleright}$ with the filtration such that the element $\ell(g) \partial_{\triangleright}(u)$ with $u = e^m k_{\lambda} \iota(f^n)$ has the degree

$$(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_N, m_N, \dots, m_1, \rho \cdot |m| + \rho \cdot |n|) = (\dots, \deg_2, \deg_1).$$

The successive graded algebras associated to the partial degrees \deg_1, \deg_2, \dots form a finite sequence such that the first algebra is $\mathbf{D}_{\triangleright}$ and each term of the sequence is the associated graded ring of the previous one with respect to a positive filtration. We have

$$\partial_{\triangleright}(u) \ell(f) = \ell(k_{\lambda - |m| - |n|} \triangleright f) \partial_{\triangleright}(u) + \text{lower terms for } \deg_1.$$

Thus the last algebra in the sequence is an iterated twisted polynomial algebra over \mathbf{F} . More precisely it admits a positive filtration $F_0 \subset F_1 \subset \dots$ such that $F_0 = \mathbf{F}$ and $F_{i+1} = F_i[x_i; \phi_i]$ for some algebra automorphism ϕ_i of F_i of order l . See [DP, sec. 10] for details.

Now, assume that $A = \mathbb{C}$. Then \mathbf{F} is a maximal order by [DL, sec. 7.4]. Thus $\mathbf{D}_{\triangleright}$ is also a maximal order by standard filtered/graded techniques, see A.10.1(b), [VV1]. It is also a free $\mathcal{D}_{\triangleright}$ -module of rank l^{2n^2} . Hence the PI-degree of $\mathbf{D}_{\triangleright}$ is $\leq l^{n^2}$. It is equal to l^{n^2} by A.8.6(d).

Let us prove that $Z(\mathbf{D}) = \mathcal{D}$ and $Z(\mathbf{D}') = \mathcal{D}'$. The center $Z(\mathbf{D}_{\triangleright})$ is a direct summand in $\mathbf{D}_{\triangleright}$, because $\mathbf{D}_{\triangleright}$ is a maximal order. See section A.10 for details. Further $\mathbf{D}_{\triangleright}$ is a free $\mathcal{D}_{\triangleright}$ -module of rank l^{2n^2} and its PI-degree is l^{n^2} . Thus $Z(\mathbf{D}_{\triangleright})$ is a projective $\mathcal{D}_{\triangleright}$ -module of rank one. So we have $\mathcal{D}_{\triangleright} = Z(\mathbf{D}_{\triangleright})$. So we have also

$$Z(\mathbf{D}) = Z(\mathbf{D}_{\triangleright}) \cap \mathbf{D} = \mathcal{D}.$$

The rest is proved in A.8.6(c). □

A.8.6. Lemma.

(a) *The obvious projections $D^* \rightarrow G$, G^* are Poisson homomorphisms. For $x, y \in T_g^* G^*$ and $\xi, \chi \in T_g^* G$ we have*

$$\begin{aligned} ((x + \xi) \otimes (y + \chi) : \pi_{D^*}) &= (x \otimes y : \pi_{G^*}) + (\xi \otimes \chi : \pi_G) + \langle g^{-1} \triangleright \chi : x \triangleleft (g^*)^{-1} \rangle \\ &\quad - \langle g^{-1} \triangleright \xi : y \triangleleft (g^*)^{-1} \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

(b) *The right dressing action yields a Lie algebra homomorphism θ as follows*

$$\theta : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \text{Der}(\mathcal{O}(G^*)), \quad \theta(f^{\sharp})(f') = \{f_1, f'\} \iota(f_2), \quad \forall f, f' \in \mathcal{O}(G^*).$$

The map $\mathfrak{s}_0 : G^ \rightarrow G$ intertwines the right dressing action of g on G^* and the conjugation by g^{-1} on G .*

(c) Set $A = \mathbb{C}$. There is a Poisson algebra isomorphism

$$\mathfrak{m} : \mathcal{O}(D^*) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\triangleright}, \quad f \otimes f' \mapsto \ell_{\mathfrak{z}_F}(f) \partial_{\triangleright} \mathfrak{a}' \mathfrak{z}_U(f').$$

(d) Set $A = \mathbb{C}$. The basic representation of $\mathbf{D}_{\triangleright}$ factors to a simple representation in $\mathbf{F}/\mathcal{F}^e \mathbf{F}$. The algebra $\mathbf{D}_{\triangleright}$ is a Poisson order over D^* .

Proof of 2.2.4 : By A.8.6(c) the map

$$\mathfrak{m} : \mathcal{O}(D^*) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\triangleleft}, \quad f \otimes f' \mapsto \ell_{\mathfrak{z}_F}(f) \partial_{\triangleleft} \mathfrak{a}' \mathfrak{z}_U(f')$$

is a Poisson algebra isomorphism. Further $\mathbf{D}_{\triangleleft}$ is a Poisson order over D^* by A.8.6(d). Finally the bivector field π_{D^*} is non-degenerate over the open subset

$$D_{\Sigma}^* = \{(g, g^*) \in D^*; gg^* \in G^* G\} = \{(g, g^*); g \mathfrak{s}_0(g^*) g^{-1} \in G_{\Sigma}\},$$

see [AM]. So the fibers of $\mathbf{D}_{\triangleleft}$ over D_{Σ}^* are isomorphic as algebras by A.10.3(a).

By 2.2.3(f) the algebra $\mathbf{D}_{\triangleleft}$ is a prime PI-ring and $Z(\mathbf{D}_{\triangleleft}) \simeq \mathcal{O}(D^*)$. Thus there is a dense open subset in D^* over which $\mathbf{D}_{\triangleleft}$ is an Azumaya algebra. See section A.10 for details. This open subset has a nonempty intersection with D_{Σ}^* . Therefore $\mathbf{D}_{\triangleleft}$ restricts to an Azumaya algebra over D_{Σ}^* .

Set $\Sigma^l = \{k_{2l\lambda}; \lambda \in X_+\}$. Recall that $\mathfrak{z}_D : \mathcal{O}(D) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is an isomorphism. By (A.5.1) we have

$$\mathfrak{z}_D(\{1 \otimes \iota(f), \iota(f_1) f_3 \otimes \iota(f_2); f \in \Sigma\}) = \partial_{\triangleright}(\Sigma^l) \cup \partial_{\triangleleft}(\Sigma^l).$$

So the corresponding quotient ring of \mathcal{D} is isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}(D_{\Sigma})$.

The multiplication in \mathbf{U} gives an \mathcal{U} -algebra isomorphism $\mathcal{U} \otimes_{\mathcal{U}'} \mathbf{U}' \rightarrow \mathbf{U}$, because it is surjective and both sides are \mathcal{U} -free of rank l^{n^2} . So the obvious inclusion $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{D}_{\triangleleft}$ yields a $\mathcal{D}_{\triangleleft}$ -algebra isomorphism

$$\mathcal{D}_{\triangleleft} \otimes_{\mathcal{D}} \mathbf{D} \rightarrow \mathbf{D}_{\triangleleft}.$$

Now, this inclusion fits into the commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{D} & \rightarrow & \mathcal{D}_{\triangleleft} \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \mathcal{O}(D) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}(D^*). \end{array}$$

Here the lower map is the comorphism of $\text{id} \times \mathfrak{s}_0 : D^* \rightarrow D$ and the vertical maps are $\mathfrak{z}_D, \mathfrak{m}$. The commutativity of this square is a consequence of the equality

$$\mathfrak{z}_{U'} = \mathfrak{a}' \circ \mathfrak{z}_{U'} \circ (\mathfrak{a}')^*$$

where \mathfrak{a}' is the anti-involution

$$\mathfrak{a}' : G \rightarrow G, \quad g \mapsto {}^T g.$$

Now the map $\text{id} \times \mathfrak{s}_0$ yields an étale cover $D_{\Sigma}^* \rightarrow D_{\Sigma}$. Thus \mathbf{D}_{Σ} is an Azumaya algebra over $\mathcal{O}(D_{\Sigma})$ by [M2, IV.2.1].

The case of \mathbf{D}'_Σ is similar. First, the map Ξ_2 yields an algebra isomorphism $\mathbf{D}'_\triangleright \rightarrow \mathbf{D}'_\triangleleft$ which takes $\mathcal{D}'_\triangleright$ onto $\mathcal{D}'_\triangleleft$. Thus $\mathbf{D}'_\triangleright$ is an Azumaya algebra over $\mathcal{D}'_\triangleright$. Further (A.5.1), A.5.3 yield

$$(A.8.7) \quad \partial_2 \varpi_2(\kappa f \otimes \kappa g) = \ell(\iota(g_1)g_3) \partial_\triangleright \kappa(\iota(g_2)f) = \dagger(\partial_\triangleleft \kappa \iota(g) \partial_\triangleright \kappa(f)).$$

Hence the isomorphism $\dagger \circ \mathfrak{z}_D : \mathcal{O}(D) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'$ identifies the localization of \mathcal{D}' at $\partial_2 \varpi_2(\Sigma^l \otimes \Sigma^l)$ and the ring of functions $\mathcal{O}(D_\Sigma)$. The rest is as above. \square

Proof of A.8.6 : (a) See [L3, sec. 5.2-5.3]. Note that $(:)$ is the canonical duality pairing while $\langle : \rangle$ is the bilinear form (2.1.1).

(b) Let us recall the construction of θ . For $x \in \mathfrak{g}$ let x^r be the right invariant 1-form on G^* whose value at e is $\sharp(x)$. There is a vector field $\theta'(x)$ on G^* such that

$$(\omega : \theta'(x)) = (x^r \wedge \omega : \pi_{G^*}), \quad \forall \omega \in \Omega_{G^*}^1.$$

Compare [LW, def. 2.2]. Then $\theta(x)$ is the Lie derivative with respect to the vector field $\theta'(x)$, acting from the left.

Now, we set $x = f^\sharp$. We have $x^r = \iota(f_2)df_1$ by [DP, sec. 14.6]. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \theta(f^\sharp)(f') &= \theta'(f^\sharp) \triangleright f' \\ &= (df' : \theta'(x)) \\ &= \iota(f_2)(df_1 \wedge df' : \pi_{G^*}) \\ &= \{f_1, f'\} \iota(f_2). \end{aligned}$$

Next, observe that the right dressing action of $g \in G$ takes $g^* \in G^*$ to an element of G^* whose image by the natural map

$$G^* \subset D \rightarrow D/G$$

is $g^{-1}g^*G/G$, see [LW, thm. 3.14]. Here G embeds diagonally in D , see section 2.1 for details. The map $\mathfrak{s}_0 : G^* \rightarrow G$ in (2.2.2) is the restriction of the map

$$D \rightarrow G, (g, g') \mapsto g'g^{-1}$$

to $G^* \subset D$. The latter factors through a map $D/G \rightarrow G$ such that

$$g^{-1}g^*G/G \mapsto g^{-1}\mathfrak{s}_0(g^*)g.$$

Thus \mathfrak{s}_0 intertwines the right dressing action of g on G^* and the conjugation by g^{-1} on G .

(c) Set $A = \mathbb{C}$. The map $\mathfrak{a}' : \mathbf{U} \rightarrow \mathbf{U}_\circ$ in section 1.6 factors to a Poisson algebra anti-automorphism

$$\mathfrak{a}' : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}.$$

By 2.2.3(c) there is an algebra isomorphism

$$\mathfrak{m} : \mathcal{O}(D^*) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_\triangleright, f \otimes f' \mapsto \ell_{\mathfrak{z}_F}(f) \partial_\triangleright \mathfrak{a}'_{\mathfrak{z}_U}(f').$$

Setting $\hbar = l(q^l - q^{-l})$ in A.10.2 we get a Poisson bracket on $\mathcal{D}_\triangleright$. We must prove that \mathfrak{m} is a Poisson algebra homomorphism. The maps

$$\ell \circ \mathfrak{z}_F : \mathcal{O}(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_\triangleright, \quad \partial_\triangleright \circ \mathfrak{a}' \circ \mathfrak{z}_U : \mathcal{O}(G^*) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_\triangleright$$

are Poisson algebra homomorphisms by 2.2.3(c). In other words, we have

$$\mathfrak{m}(\{f', f\}) = \{\mathfrak{m}(f'), \mathfrak{m}(f)\}, \quad \forall f, f' \in \mathcal{O}(G) \text{ or } \mathcal{O}(G^*).$$

Therefore we must prove that this equality holds again if $f \in \mathcal{O}(G)$, $f' \in \mathcal{O}(G^*)$.

To simplify, from now on we'll omit the maps ∂_\triangleright , ℓ . We have $\mathbb{C} = \mathcal{A}/(q - \tau)$ where $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{C}[q^{\pm 1}]$. By (2.6.7) there is a \mathbb{C} -linear map $\nu : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \dot{\mathbf{U}}$ such that the following holds in $\mathcal{D}_\triangleright$

$$\{u, f\} = u_2(\nu(u_1) \triangleright f), \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{F}.$$

From (A.8.2) we get

$$\phi\nu(x_i z_i) = \bar{e}_i, \quad \phi\nu(y_i z_i) = -\bar{f}_i, \quad \phi\nu(z_\lambda) = \bar{h}_\lambda/2.$$

Therefore if $f \in \mathcal{O}(G)$ and $f' \in \mathcal{O}(G^*)$ then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \{x_i z_i, \mathfrak{z}_F(f)\} z_i^{-1} &= \nu(x_i z_i) \triangleright \mathfrak{z}_F(f) = \mathfrak{z}_F(\bar{e}_i \triangleright f), \\ \{y_i z_i, \mathfrak{z}_F(f)\} z_i^{-1} &= \nu(y_i z_i) \triangleright \mathfrak{z}_F(f) = -\mathfrak{z}_F(\bar{f}_i \triangleright f), \\ 2\{z_\lambda, \mathfrak{z}_F(f)\} z_\lambda^{-1} &= 2\nu(z_\lambda) \triangleright \mathfrak{z}_F(f) = \mathfrak{z}_F(\bar{h}_\lambda \triangleright f). \end{aligned}$$

We have also

$$\mathfrak{a}'(x_i) = -y_i, \quad \mathfrak{a}'(y_i) = -x_i, \quad \mathfrak{a}'(z_\lambda) = z_\lambda.$$

Thus we obtain the following formulas

$$\begin{aligned} \{\mathfrak{a}'(x_i z_i), \mathfrak{z}_F(f)\} &= \mathfrak{a}'(z_i) \mathfrak{z}_F(\bar{f}_i \triangleright f), \\ \{\mathfrak{a}'(y_i z_i), \mathfrak{z}_F(f)\} &= -\mathfrak{a}'(z_i) \mathfrak{z}_F(\bar{e}_i \triangleright f), \\ 2\{\mathfrak{a}'(z_\lambda), \mathfrak{z}_F(f)\} &= \mathfrak{a}'(z_\lambda) \mathfrak{z}_F(\bar{h}_\lambda \triangleright f). \end{aligned} \tag{A.8.8}$$

For each $x \in \mathfrak{g}$ we consider the 1-form x^r on G^* introduced in the proof of A.8.6(b). Recall that $x^r = \iota(f_2)df_1$ if $x = f^\sharp$. See section 2.1 for the notation. Let $\bar{x}_i, \bar{y}_i, \bar{h}_\lambda \in \mathcal{O}(G^*)$ be as in the proof of 2.2.3(c). We have

$$d_e(\bar{x}_i \bar{z}_i) = (\bar{f}_i)^\sharp, \quad d_e(\bar{y}_i \bar{z}_i) = -(\bar{e}_i)^\sharp, \quad d_e(\bar{z}_\lambda) = (\bar{h}_\lambda)^\sharp/2.$$

Thus we have also

$$d(\bar{x}_i \bar{z}_i) = \bar{z}_i (\bar{f}_i)^r, \quad d(\bar{y}_i \bar{z}_i) = -\bar{z}_i (\bar{e}_i)^r, \quad 2d\bar{z}_\lambda = \bar{z}_\lambda (\bar{h}_\lambda)^r. \tag{A.8.9}$$

Given $g^* \in G^*$, let $y \in \mathfrak{g}$ be such that $d_{g^*} f' = y^r(g^*)$. By A.8.6(b) the Poisson bracket on $\mathcal{O}(D^*)$ is such that

$$\{f', f\}(g, g^*) = (y \triangleright f)(g).$$

Thus (A.8.9) yields

$$\begin{aligned}\{\bar{x}_i \bar{z}_i, f\} &= \bar{z}_i(\bar{f}_i \triangleright f), \\ \{\bar{y}_i \bar{z}_i, f\} &= -\bar{z}_i(\bar{e}_i \triangleright f), \\ 2\{\bar{z}_\lambda, f\} &= \bar{z}_\lambda(\bar{h}_\lambda \triangleright f).\end{aligned}$$

Using this and (A.8.8) we get

$$\mathbf{m}(\{f', f\}) = \{\mathbf{m}(f'), \mathbf{m}(f)\}, \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{O}(G), f' = \bar{x}_i \bar{z}_i, \bar{y}_i \bar{z}_i, \bar{z}_\lambda.$$

By the Leibniz rule this identity holds again for each $f \in \mathcal{O}(D^*)$ and each $f' = \bar{x}_i \bar{z}_i, \bar{y}_i \bar{z}_i, \bar{z}_\lambda$.

Now, the set of functions $f' \in \mathcal{O}(G^*)$ such that $\mathbf{m}(\{f', f\}) = \{\mathbf{m}(f'), \mathbf{m}(f)\}$ for each $f \in \mathcal{O}(D^*)$ is a Poisson subalgebra. Thus we are done, because $\{\bar{x}_i \bar{z}_i, \bar{y}_i \bar{z}_i, \bar{z}_\lambda\}$ is a set of generators of the Poisson algebra $\mathcal{O}(G^*)$.

(d) Set $\mathbf{A} = \mathbb{C}$. The fact that $\mathbf{D}_\triangleright$ is a Poisson order is routine using A.10.2(b). Let us concentrate on the other claim. Set $\mathbf{f} = \mathbf{F}/\mathcal{F}^e \mathbf{F}$. It is an \mathbf{u}^e -algebra, because

$$u \triangleright f = f \triangleleft u = \varepsilon(u)f, \quad \forall u \in \mathbf{u}, f \in \mathcal{F}.$$

We must prove that the basic representation of $\mathbf{d}_\triangleright = \mathbf{f} \sharp \mathbf{u}$ on \mathbf{f} is a simple module. Since we have

$$\dim(\mathbf{d}_\triangleright) = \dim(\text{End}(\mathbf{f})) = l^{2n^2}$$

it is enough to check that this representation is faithful. By 1.4.3(c) we are reduced to prove that the natural pairing $\mathbf{f} \times \mathbf{u} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ is non-degenerate. This is well-known. \square

A.9. Good filtrations.

Let $(\mathcal{A}, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{k})$ be a modular triple. In this section we'll assume that \mathcal{A}, \mathbf{A} are local rings with residue field \mathbf{k} . More precisely \mathcal{A} will be the localization of $\mathbb{Z}[q^{\pm 1}]$ at the field \mathbf{k} . For $\lambda \in X$ let $\mathbb{H}_\mathbf{A}^0(\lambda)$ be the $\dot{\mathbb{U}}_\mathbf{A}$ -module induced from the character τ^λ of the subalgebra generated by $\dot{\mathbb{U}}_{0,\mathbf{A}}, \dot{\mathbb{U}}_{-,\mathbf{A}}$. A module $V \in \mathbf{Mod}^{\text{lf}}(\dot{\mathbb{U}}_\mathbf{A})$ has a good filtration if there is a positive filtration of V by $\dot{\mathbb{U}}_\mathbf{A}$ -submodules whose layers belong to $\{\mathbb{H}_\mathbf{A}^0(\lambda); \lambda \in X_+\}$.

Let $\pi \subset X$ be a saturated Σ_n -invariant subset, i.e., we have

$$\lambda \in \pi \cap X_+, \lambda' < \lambda, \lambda' \in X_+ \Rightarrow \lambda' \in \pi.$$

Consider the left exact functor

$$O_\pi : \mathbf{Mod}^{\text{lf}}(\dot{\mathbb{U}}_\mathbf{A}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Mod}^{\text{lf}}(\dot{\mathbb{U}}_\mathbf{A})$$

such that $O_\pi(V) \subset V$ is the largest $\dot{\mathbb{U}}_\mathbf{A}$ -submodule whose weights belong to π . For each integer $a > 0$ we put

$$\pi_a = \{\lambda \in X; \sum_i \lambda_i = a, \lambda_i \geq 0\}.$$

For each integer $r > 0$ we put also

$$X_r = \bigcup_{r \geq a \geq b \geq 0} (\pi_a - b\omega_n) \subset X, \quad X_{r,+} = X_r \cap X_+.$$

We'll abbreviate $O_r(V) = O_{X_r}(V)$. If $V = \mathbb{F}_\mathbf{A}$ the \mathbf{A} -module $O_r(\mathbb{F}_\mathbf{A})$ refers to the natural left $\dot{\mathbb{U}}_\mathbf{A}$ -action on $\mathbb{F}_\mathbf{A}$. The right action would give the same filtration.

A.9.1. Proposition.

- (a) Let $V \in \mathbf{Mod}^{\text{lf}}(\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{A}})$. Assume that V has a good filtration. Then $(V \otimes \mathbb{A})^+ \otimes \mathbb{k} = (V \otimes \mathbb{k})^+$ and $(V \otimes \mathbb{A})^\pi \otimes \mathbb{k} = (V \otimes \mathbb{k})^\pi$.
- (b) The adjoint representations on $\mathbb{F}_{\mathcal{A}}, \mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}}, \mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{A}}, \mathbb{D}'_{\mathcal{A}}$ and $\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}}$ have good filtrations. So does also the natural left action on $\mathbb{F}_{\mathcal{A}}^\pi, \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}}^\pi$.

Proof: (a) Fix a good filtration $(F_r V)$ of V . Set $\text{gr}_r(V) = F_r V / F_{r-1} V$, a free \mathcal{A} -module of finite rank. Hence $F_r V$ is also a free \mathcal{A} -module of finite rank and $(F_r V) \otimes \mathbb{A}$ has a good filtration. By [APW, sec. 3.4] there is a spectral sequence

$$E_2^{i,-j} = \text{Tor}_j^{\mathbb{A}}(H^i(\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbb{A}}, (F_r V) \otimes \mathbb{A}), \mathbb{k}) \Rightarrow H^{i-j}(\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbb{k}}, (F_r V) \otimes \mathbb{k}).$$

Further we have

$$H^{>0}(\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbb{A}}, (F_r V) \otimes \mathbb{A}) = 0.$$

Therefore, the spectral sequence above implies that the canonical map

$$H^0(\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbb{A}}, (F_r V) \otimes \mathbb{A}) \otimes \mathbb{k} \rightarrow H^0(\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbb{k}}, (F_r V) \otimes \mathbb{k})$$

is invertible. This implies the first assertion.

Now we concentrate on the second one. For each integer m the character $[m]$ in (A.6.2) restricts to a character

$$[m] : \mathbb{U}_{\tilde{\pi}, \mathcal{A}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}.$$

Tensoring V with $[m]$ yields a new object $V[m] \in \mathbf{Mod}(\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\tilde{\pi}, \mathcal{A}})$. Compare A.6.3. Since the $\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}$ -action on V is locally finite we have an isomorphism

$$(V \otimes \mathbb{A})^\pi \rightarrow \bigoplus_{m \geq 0} H^0(\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\tilde{\pi}, \mathcal{A}}, V[m] \otimes \mathbb{A}).$$

By Frobenius reciprocity and the tensor identity we have

$$H^0(\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\tilde{\pi}, \mathcal{A}}, V[m] \otimes \mathbb{A}) = H^0(\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbb{A}}, V \otimes \mathbb{H}_{\mathcal{A}}^0(m\omega_1) \otimes \mathbb{A}).$$

See [APW, sec. 2.12, 2.16]. Tensor products of finite dimensional modules with good filtrations have again a good filtration by [P, thm. 3.3]. Thus $V \otimes \mathbb{H}_{\mathcal{A}}^0(m\omega_1)$ has again a good filtration. Thus the second claim follows from the first one.

(b) By A.9.3 below the $\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}^e$ -module $\mathbb{F}_{\mathcal{A}}$ has a good filtration. So the adjoint $\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}$ -modules $\mathbb{F}_{\mathcal{A}}, \mathbb{U}'_{\mathcal{A}}, \mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{A}}, \mathbb{D}'_{\mathcal{A}}$ and $\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}}$ have also good filtrations by [P, thm. 3.3].

Now we prove that the left $\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}$ -action on $\mathbb{F}_{\mathcal{A}}^\pi$ has a good filtration. The $\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}^e$ -module $\mathbb{F}_{\mathcal{A}} \otimes \mathbb{H}_{\mathcal{A}}^0(m\omega_1)$ such that $\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}$ acts on $\mathbb{F}_{\mathcal{A}}$ and $\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}^o$ on the tensor product has a good filtration by [P, thm. 3.3]. Thus, so does also the $\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}$ -module $H^0(\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}^o, \mathbb{F}_{\mathcal{A}} \otimes \mathbb{H}_{\mathcal{A}}^0(m\omega_1))$ by A.9.2 below. Finally we have

$$\mathbb{F}_{\mathcal{A}}^\pi = \bigoplus_{m \geq 0} H^0(\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}^o, \mathbb{F}_{\mathcal{A}} \otimes \mathbb{H}_{\mathcal{A}}^0(m\omega_1)).$$

The proof for $\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{A}}^\pi$ is the same.

□

A.9.2. Lemma. *For any locally finite $\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}^e$ -module V with a good filtration the $\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}$ -module $H^0(\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}^\circ, V)$ has again a good filtration.*

Proof: Fix a positive filtration $(F_r V)$ of V by $\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}^e$ -submodules whose layers are of the form $\mathbb{H}_{\mathcal{A}}^0(\lambda) \otimes \mathbb{H}_{\mathcal{A}}^0(\mu)$ with $\lambda, \mu \in X_+$. The $\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}^\circ$ -module $F_r V$ has a good filtration for each r . Thus $H^{>0}(\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}^\circ, F_r V) = 0$. Hence there is a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}^\circ, F_r V) \rightarrow H^0(\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}^\circ, F_{r+1} V) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}_{\mathcal{A}}^0(\lambda) \otimes H(\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}^\circ, \mathbb{H}_{\mathcal{A}}^0(\mu)) \rightarrow 0.$$

So the \mathbf{A} -modules $H^0(\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}^\circ, F_r V)$, $r \geq 0$, yield a good filtration of $H^0(\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}^\circ, V)$. \square

The following is standard, compare [J1, sec. A.15].

A.9.3. Lemma. *For each integer r the $\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}^e$ -module $O_r(\mathbb{F}_{\mathcal{A}})$ is a free \mathcal{A} -module of finite rank. It has a good filtration.*

A.10. Maximal orders, Poisson orders and Azumaya algebras.

All rings or algebras are assumed to be unital.

A central simple algebra (over \mathbf{K}) is a simple algebra \mathbf{A} over a field \mathbf{K} which is finite dimensional over \mathbf{K} and such that $\mathbf{K} = Z(\mathbf{A})$, the center of \mathbf{A} .

An element of a ring is regular if it is not a zero divisor. A ring \mathbf{B} is a quotient ring if every regular element is a unit, see [MR, sec. 3.1.1]. See also [MR, sec. 2.1.14] for the definition of the quotient ring of a ring \mathbf{A} . Let $\text{Frac}(\mathbf{A})$ denote the quotient ring of \mathbf{A} whenever it is defined.

A subring \mathbf{A} of a quotient ring \mathbf{B} is an order (in \mathbf{B}) if every element of \mathbf{B} has the form $a_1 b_1^{-1} = b_2^{-1} a_2$ for some $a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2 \in \mathbf{A}$, see [MR, sec. 3.1.2]. Then $\mathbf{B} = \text{Frac}(\mathbf{A})$. Further, a ring is an order in its quotient ring whenever the latter is defined, see [MR, sec. 3.1.4]. An order \mathbf{A} in a quotient ring \mathbf{B} is maximal if for any order $\mathbf{A}' \subset \mathbf{B}$ and any $a_1, a_2 \in \mathbf{A}$ such that $\mathbf{A} \subset a_1 \mathbf{A}' a_2$ we have $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}'$, see [MR, sec. 5.1.1, 3.1.9]. By a maximal order we'll always mean a ring with a quotient ring which is a maximal order in its quotient ring.

For the definition of a PI-ring see [BG3, sec. I.13.1]. A ring which is a module of finite type over a commutative subring is a PI-ring, see [MR, cor. 13.1.13(iii)].

An order in a central simple algebra is a prime ring. Conversely, let \mathbf{A} be a prime PI-ring. Then $Z(\mathbf{A})$ is a CID and \mathbf{A} is an order in its quotient ring. The latter is equal to $\text{Frac}(Z(\mathbf{A})) \otimes_{Z(\mathbf{A})} \mathbf{A}$, a central simple algebra over $\text{Frac}(Z(\mathbf{A}))$. This is Posner's theorem, see [MR, thm. 13.6.5] for details.

For a future use, let us quote the following.

A.10.1. Proposition. (a) *Let \mathbf{A} be a prime ring which is a module of finite type over $Z(\mathbf{A})$. Assume that \mathbf{A} is a maximal order and that $\mathbf{B} \subset \text{Frac}(\mathbf{A})$ is a subring containing \mathbf{A} . If \mathbf{B} is a $Z(\mathbf{A})$ -module of finite type then we have $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B}$.*

(b) *Let \mathbf{A} be a NID and let $\phi \in \text{Aut}(\mathbf{A})$. The twisted polynomial ring $\mathbf{A}[x; \phi]$ is a NID. If $\phi^l = 1$ and \mathbf{A} is a maximal order then $\mathbf{A}[x; \phi]$ is a maximal order.*

Proof: (a) The ring \mathbf{B} is an order in $\text{Frac}(\mathbf{A})$ by [MR, cor. 3.1.6(i)] and $\text{Frac}(\mathbf{A}) = \text{Frac}(Z(\mathbf{A})) \otimes_{Z(\mathbf{A})} \mathbf{A}$. Then, since \mathbf{B} is $Z(\mathbf{A})$ -module of finite type there is an element $0 \neq z \in Z(\mathbf{A})$ such that $\mathbf{B} \subset z^{-1} \mathbf{A}$. Thus $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A}$, because \mathbf{A} is maximal in its equivalence class.

(b) The first assertion is proved in [MR, thm. 1.2.9]. Let us concentrate on the second one. Recall that $\mathbf{A}[x; \phi]$ is the algebra generated by \mathbf{A} and x with the additional relations

$$(a \otimes x^i)(b \otimes x^j) = a\phi^i(b) \otimes x^{i+j}.$$

By [DP, sec. 6.3] it is an order in its quotient ring. We must check that it is integrally closed. Fix an element $0 \neq z$ in $Z(\mathbf{A}[x; \phi])$ and \mathbf{A}' be an algebra such that

$$\mathbf{A}[x; \phi] \subset \mathbf{A}' \subset z^{-1}\mathbf{A}[x; \phi].$$

We must check that $\mathbf{A}[x; \phi] = \mathbf{A}'$. Let l be the order of ϕ . We'll write $y \equiv y'$ if $y, y' \in \mathbf{A}[x; \phi]$ coincide up to terms of lower degree in x . Fix $b \neq 0$ such that $z \equiv bx^r$. Since z is a central element, we get $abx^r = bx^ra$ for all $a \in \mathbf{A}$. Thus $ab = b\phi^r(a)$ for all a . So $b^l \in Z(\mathbf{A})$. On the other hand, for each $k \geq 1$ an obvious induction yields

$$z^k \equiv z^{k-1}bx^r \equiv bz^{k-1}x^r \equiv b(b^{k-1}x^{(k-1)r})x^r \equiv b^kx^{kr}.$$

In particular $z^l \equiv b^lx^{lr}$. So, up to changing z with z^l , we can assume that $z \equiv bx^r$ and that b belongs to $Z(\mathbf{A})$.

Fix y in \mathbf{A}' and $0 \neq a$ in \mathbf{A} such that $zy \equiv ax^s$. For $m \geq s$ we have $zyx^{m-s} \equiv ax^m$. Put $m = l(s+1)$. Then $zyx^{m-s} \equiv ax^{l(s+1)}$. So for each $k \geq 1$ we get $(zyx^{m-s})^k \equiv a^kx^{km}$. Further $(zyx^{m-s})^k = z^{k-1}z(yx^{m-s})^k$, with $z(yx^{m-s})^k \in \mathbf{A}[x; \phi]$ and $z^{k-1} \equiv b^{k-1}x^{(k-1)r}$. Thus $a^k \in b^{k-1}\mathbf{A}$. Recall that $Z(\mathbf{A})$ is a CID and that $0 \neq b$ belongs to $Z(\mathbf{A})$. Thus $(a/b)^k \in b^{-1}\mathbf{A}$ for each k , where both terms are viewed inside $\text{Frac}(Z(\mathbf{A})) \otimes_{Z(\mathbf{A})} \mathbf{A}$. Thus $c = a/b \in \mathbf{A}$, because \mathbf{A} is integrally closed.

Recall that $zy \equiv ax^s$ and $z \equiv bx^r$. We claim that $s \geq r$. Indeed, for each $k \geq 1$ there is an element $a' \in \mathbf{A}$ such that

$$a'x^{ks} \equiv (zy)^k \equiv b^{k-1}x^{(k-1)r}zy^k$$

(note that $y^k \in \mathbf{A}'$). Hence $ks \geq (k-1)r$ for each $k \geq 1$.

We can now prove that $y \in \mathbf{A}[x; \phi]$. Assume that $y \notin \mathbf{A}[x; \phi]$. Choose y such that s is minimal. Put $y' = y - cx^{s-r}$. Note that $cx^{s-r} \in \mathbf{A}[x; \phi]$, because $s \geq r$ and $c \in \mathbf{A}$. The element czx^{s-r} has the same leading term as zy . Since $czx^{s-r} = zcx^{s-r}$, we get that $y' \in \mathbf{A}'$, $zy' \in \mathbf{A}[x; \phi]$ and zy' has a degree $< s$. By minimality of s we have that $y' \in \mathbf{A}[x; \phi]$. Hence $y = y' + cx^{s-r} \in \mathbf{A}[x; \phi]$, which gives a contradiction. \square

Let \mathbf{A} be an algebra over a commutative ring A . A trace is an A -linear endomorphism $\text{tr} : \mathbf{A} \rightarrow A$ such that

$$\text{tr}(ab) = \text{tr}(ba), \quad \text{tr}(a)b = b\text{tr}(a), \quad \text{tr}(\text{tr}(a)b) = \text{tr}(a)\text{tr}(b), \quad \forall a, b.$$

Let $B = \text{tr}(\mathbf{A})$. Note that $B \subset Z(\mathbf{A})$, a subalgebra, that tr is B -linear and that $\mathbf{A} = B \oplus \text{Ker}(\text{tr})$ as B -modules.

Let \mathbf{A} be a prime ring which is a module of finite type over a subring of $Z(\mathbf{A})$. The simple algebra $\text{Frac}(\mathbf{A})$ is equipped with the reduced trace. Let $B = \text{tr}(\mathbf{A})$. If $\mathbb{C} \subset Z(\mathbf{A})$ and $Z(\mathbf{A})$ is an integrally closed domain then $B \subset Z(\mathbf{A})$. If \mathbf{A} is

a maximal order then $Z(\mathbf{A})$ is an integrally closed domain and $B = Z(\mathbf{A})$. Thus $Z(\mathbf{A})$ is a direct summand of \mathbf{A} as a $Z(\mathbf{A})$ -module.

For the definition of an Azumaya algebra (over its center) see [BG3, sec. III.1.3] for instance. More generally, let X be a Noetherian A -scheme. An Azumaya algebra over X is a sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -algebras $\mathcal{E} \in \mathbf{Coh}(\mathcal{O}_X)$ such that $\mathcal{E}(U)$ is an Azumaya algebra over $\mathcal{O}(U)$ for each open subset $U \subset X$.

Let \mathbf{A} be an affine algebra over an algebraically closed field K . Assume that \mathbf{A} is prime and is a module of finite type over a subalgebra of $Z(\mathbf{A})$. Then $Z(\mathbf{A})$ is a CID and there is a multiplicative subset $S \subset Z(\mathbf{A})$ such that $S^{-1}\mathbf{A}$ is an Azumaya algebra over $S^{-1}Z(\mathbf{A})$. See [BG3, sec. III.1.7].

Let \mathbf{A} be an affine algebra over a Noetherian commutative ring A . Assume that \mathbf{A} is a module of finite type over an A -subalgebra $B \subset Z(\mathbf{A})$. Note that the A -algebra B is finitely generated by the Artin-Tate lemma, see [BG3, sec. I.13.4] and the reference there. Following [BG2] we say that \mathbf{A} is a Poisson order over B , or over $\text{Spec}(B)$, if there is an A -linear map

$$\theta : B \rightarrow \text{Der}_A(\mathbf{A}), \quad b \mapsto \theta_b$$

and an A -linear Poisson bracket on B such that $\theta_b(b') = \{b, b'\}$ for all $b, b' \in B$.

Now, let X be an A -scheme of finite type. A Poisson order over X is a coherent sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -algebras \mathcal{E} such that $\mathcal{E}(U)$ is a Poisson order over U for each open subset $U \subset X$.

Next, let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a Poisson A -scheme homomorphism, i.e., a A -scheme homomorphism such that the canonical map

$$f^* : f^{-1}\mathcal{O}_Y \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$$

is compatible with the Poisson brackets. For any Poisson order \mathcal{F} over Y the sheaf $f^*\mathcal{F}$ has a natural structure of a Poisson order over X . Given a Poisson order \mathcal{E} over X , a morphism of Poisson orders $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is a morphism of \mathcal{O}_X -algebras $f^*\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ which is compatible with the A -linear maps

$$\mathcal{O}(U) \rightarrow \text{Der}_A(\mathcal{E}(U)), \quad \mathcal{O}(U) \rightarrow \text{Der}_A((f^*\mathcal{F})(U)).$$

We may also use a relative version of Poisson orders. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be morphism of A -schemes of finite type. To simplify we'll assume that Y is an affine Poisson scheme. Let \mathcal{E} be a coherent sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -algebras. The composition by f yields an algebra homomorphism $\phi_f : \mathcal{O}(Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$. We'll say that \mathcal{E} is a Poisson order over f if there is an A -linear map $\theta : \mathcal{O}(Y) \rightarrow \text{Der}_A(\mathcal{E})$ such that

$$\theta_b(\phi_f(b')) = \phi_f(\{b, b'\}), \quad \forall b, b' \in \mathcal{O}(Y).$$

Note that a Poisson order over X is also a Poisson order over f .

Recall the Hayashi lemma.

A.10.2. Proposition. *Fix an A -algebra \mathbf{A} and an element $\hbar \in A$ which is regular in \mathbf{A} . Let $\bar{\mathbf{A}} = \mathbf{A}/\hbar\mathbf{A}$, $a \mapsto \bar{a}$ be the canonical map.*

(a) *Fix an element $a \in \mathbf{A}$ such that $\bar{a} \in Z(\bar{\mathbf{A}})$. For each $b \in \mathbf{A}$ there is an unique element $\langle a, b \rangle \in \mathbf{A}$ such that $\hbar\langle a, b \rangle = [a, b]$. The assignment $\theta_a : \bar{b} \mapsto \overline{\langle a, b \rangle}$ defines a derivation of $\bar{\mathbf{A}}$.*

(b) *The assignment $(\bar{a}, \bar{b}) \mapsto \theta_a(\bar{b})$ gives a Poisson bracket on $Z(\bar{\mathbf{A}})$. If $\bar{\mathbf{A}}$ is a $Z(\bar{\mathbf{A}})$ -module of finite type then it is a Poisson order over $Z(\bar{\mathbf{A}})$.*

Note that the derivation $\theta_a \in \text{Der}(\bar{\mathbf{A}})$ depends on a but that its restriction to $Z(\bar{\mathbf{A}})$ depends only on \bar{a} . We'll also need the following standard result.

A.10.3. Proposition.

- (a) Let \mathbf{A} be a Poisson order over B . If $A = \mathbb{C}$ and the points $x, y : B \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ belong to the same symplectic leaf then the fibers of \mathbf{A} at x, y are isomorphic as \mathbb{C} -algebras.
- (b) Let \mathcal{E} be a Poisson order over a proper map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ with Y affine. Then $H^\bullet(X, \mathcal{E})$ is a Poisson order over Y .
- (c) Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a Poisson scheme homomorphism. Given a morphism of Poisson orders $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$, the image and the cokernel of the natural map $f^*\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ are Poisson orders over X .

Proof: (a) See [DP, sec. 11.8] and [BG2, thm. 4.2].

(b) First note that $H^\bullet(X, \mathcal{E})$ is a $\mathcal{O}(Y)$ -module of finite type. Further, as X is a Noetherian separated scheme $H^\bullet(X, \mathcal{E})$ is the cohomology of the Cech complex of an affine open cover $X = \bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$. The map θ factors to $\mathcal{O}(Y) \rightarrow \text{Der}_A(\mathcal{E}(U_J))$ for each intersection $U_J = \bigcap_{i \in J} U_i$. As it commutes with coboundary maps of the Cech complex, the cohomology ring $H^\bullet(X, \mathcal{E})$ is a Poisson order over Y .

(c) Obvious. □

A.11. Proof of 2.3.

Proof of 2.3.3 : (a) Fix $V \in \mathbf{Mod}^{\text{lf}}(\dot{U}_A)$. We must prove that V^+ is A -flat. This is done as in [APW, 3.5-3.6], using the standard resolution of V constructed there.

The second assertion follows from the universal coefficient theorem. Since a acts regularly on V the module V embeds into the module of quotients V_a . So $V^+ = V \cap (V_a)^+$. Hence a acts also regularly on the quotient V/V^+ . Since A is an ID this yields $\text{Tor}_1^A(V/V^+, k) = 0$. Thus $V^+ \otimes k \subset (V \otimes k)^+$.

The last claim in (a) is identical.

(b) Follows from A.9.1 and [P, thm. 3.3]. □

Proof of 2.3.4 : (a) The maps $\ell \otimes \partial_\triangleleft$ and $\ell \otimes (\partial_\triangleright \circ \kappa)$ yields A -module isomorphisms $\mathbb{D}_A \simeq \mathbb{F}_A \otimes \mathbb{U}'_A$ and $\mathbb{D}'_A \simeq \mathbb{F}_A \otimes \mathbb{F}_A$. The map ψ gives an A -module isomorphism

$$\mathbb{S}_A \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_A \otimes \mathbb{V}_A \otimes \mathbb{F}_A \otimes \mathbb{F}_A.$$

It factors to an A -module isomorphism $\mathbb{S}_{A,i} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_{A,i} \otimes \mathbb{V}_A \otimes \mathbb{F}_A \otimes \mathbb{F}_A$ for all i . Thus \mathbb{S}_A is A -free, $\mathbb{S}_{A,i}$ is A -flat and $\mathbb{S}_A \subset \mathbb{S}_{A,i}$ because \mathbb{F}_A is a domain.

We have $\mathbb{R}_A \simeq \mathbb{F}_A \otimes \mathbb{V}_A$ and $\mathbb{R}_{A,i} \simeq \mathbb{F}_{A,i} \otimes \mathbb{V}_A$. So \mathbb{R}_A is A -free, $\mathbb{R}_{A,i}$ is A -flat, $\mathbb{R}_A \subset \mathbb{R}_{A,i}$ and $\mathbb{R}_A^\pi \subset \mathbb{R}_{A,i}^\pi$. The action of $u \in \dot{U}_{\tilde{\pi},A}$ on \mathbb{R}_A takes $f \otimes v$ to $(f \triangleleft \iota(u_2)) \otimes (\text{adu}_1)(v)$. Thus it is locally finite. So $\mathbb{R}_A^\pi, \mathbb{R}_{A,i}^\pi$ are A -flat by 2.3.3(a).

Now we'll consider only the A -module \mathbb{R}_A . The proofs for \mathbb{S}_A is identical.

(b) On localizing and taking $\dot{U}_{\pi,A}$ -invariants the natural map $\mathbb{D}_A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_A$ factors to $\mathbb{D}_{A,i}^\pi \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{A,i}^\pi$. Assume initially that A is a field. The argument in A.6.3(a) yields an exact functor

$$\mathbf{Mod}^{\text{lf}}(\mathbb{U}_{\pi,A}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Mod}(\mathbb{F}_{A,i}^\pi), \quad V \mapsto (\mathbb{F}_{A,i} \otimes V)^\pi.$$

Thus the map $\mathbb{D}_{A,i}^\pi \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{A,i}^\pi$ is surjective. If A is no longer a field it is enough to check that the q -analogue of Kempf's vanishing theorem holds again. In [R] it is proved for fields. This is a consequence of [APW]. Indeed let $\lambda \in X_+$. For any ring

homomorphism $A \rightarrow k$ with k a field we have $H_A^\bullet(\lambda) \otimes k = H_k^\bullet(\lambda)$ by base change, see [APW, sec. 3.3]. Here $H_A^\bullet(\lambda)$ is as in section A.9. Thus $H_A^{>0}(\lambda) \otimes k = 0$ for all k . Thus $H_A^{>0}(\lambda) = 0$. So it vanishes again for any A by base change again.

(c) The equality $\mathbb{R}_A \otimes k = \mathbb{R}_k$ is obvious. Let us prove the corresponding assertion for \mathbb{R}_A^π . The $\iota(\dot{U}_\pi) \otimes U$ -module isomorphism $\mathbb{R}_+ \simeq F \otimes {}^\pi F$ given by 1.7.2(b) yields the $\iota(\dot{U}_{\pi,A}) \otimes \dot{U}_A$ -submodule $\mathbb{R}_{+,A} \simeq F_A \otimes {}^\pi F_A$ of \mathbb{R}_A . Here \dot{U}_A acts on F_A from the left and $\iota(\dot{U}_{\pi,A})$ on both $F_A, {}^\pi F_A$ from the right. Further \mathbb{R}_A is the localization of $\mathbb{R}_{+,A}$ at $c = 1 \otimes c_{11}$. Since c is $\dot{U}_{\pi,A}$ -invariant and direct limits commute with tensor products and taking invariants, 2.3.3(b) yields

$$\mathbb{R}_A^\pi \otimes k = (\lim_{\rightarrow n} c^{-n} \mathbb{R}_{+,A})^\pi \otimes k = \lim_{\rightarrow n} c^{-n} (\mathbb{R}_{+,A}^\pi \otimes k) = \lim_{\rightarrow n} c^{-n} \mathbb{R}_{+,k}^\pi = \mathbb{R}_k^\pi.$$

□

Proof of 2.3.6 : (a) Taking tensor products is right exact.

(b) Identify \mathbb{S}_A with $\mathbb{R}_A \otimes \mathbb{D}'_A$ via the map ψ . Let $\mathbb{S}_{+,A}^\pi = \mathbb{R}_{+,A}^\pi \otimes \mathbb{D}'_A$. Let $c \in \mathbb{R}_{+,A}^\pi$ be as above. We abbreviate $c = \psi(c \otimes 1)$, an element in $\mathbb{S}_{+,A}^\pi$. Note that \mathbb{S}_A^π is the localization of the subalgebra $\mathbb{S}_{+,A}^\pi$ at c .

We claim that the adjoint \dot{U}_A -action on $\mathbb{S}_{+,A}^\pi$ has a good filtration. It is enough to check that so does the left action on $\mathbb{R}_{+,A}^\pi$ by [P, thm. 3.3] and A.9.1(b). The \dot{U}_A -module $\mathbb{R}_{+,A}^\pi$ is the tensor product of the left \dot{U}_A -action on F_A^π and the contra-gradient left \dot{U}_A -action on ${}^\pi F_A$. Thus the claim follows from [P, thm. 3.3] again.

Now part (b) follows from A.9.1(a) as in the proof of 2.3.4(c).

(c) Recall that T_π is a closed subset of $\bar{S}_\pi = D \times \bar{R}_\pi$. Since $\tau = 1$ in k_c we have

$$\mathbf{S}_{k_c}^\pi = \mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_{\pi,k_c}), \quad \mathbf{T}_{k_c} = \mathcal{O}(T_{\pi,k_c}).$$

See 2.5.7(a) and 2.6.11(a) for details. Further, part (a) and 2.3.4(c) yield

$$\mathbf{S}_c^\pi \otimes k_c = \mathbf{S}_{k_c}^\pi, \quad \mathbf{T}_c \otimes k_c = \mathbf{T}_{k_c}.$$

Next, we have $\mathbf{T}_c = \mathbf{S}_c^\pi / \mathbf{J}_c$ and the left ideal $\mathbf{J}_c \subset \mathbf{S}_c^\pi$ is generated by the set

$$(A.11.1) \quad \{\partial_c \kappa(c_{ij}) - \tau^{-2} \zeta^2 \delta_{ij}\}.$$

Under specialization to k_c this set yields a regular sequence in $\mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_{\pi,k_c})$, because $T_{\pi,k_c} \subset \bar{S}_{\pi,k_c}$ is a complete intersection of codimension n^2 by 4.1.1(b). Recall that A_c is a DVR with residue field k_c . To prove that the A_c -modules $\mathbf{T}_c, \mathbf{T}_c^+$ are flat it is enough to prove that \mathbf{T}_c is torsion-free. By 2.3.4(a) the A_c -module \mathbf{S}_c^π is flat. Therefore we are reduced to check that the elements in (A.11.1) satisfy the relations in A.11.2 below. Recall that the symbol c_{ij} in (A.11.1) denotes an element in \mathbb{F}'_+ , see the definitions of ∂_c and κ in Section 1.10 and 1.7.1(a). The defining relations of \mathbb{F}'_+ in 1.7.1(b) can be re-written in the following way (left to the reader)

$$\begin{aligned} q^{\delta_{mi} + \delta_{mj}} c_{lm} c_{ij} - q^{\delta_{il} + \delta_{jl}} c_{ij} c_{lm} &= (q - q^{-1}) q^{\delta_{ij}} (\delta_{i>l} - \delta_{j>m}) c_{lj} c_{im} + \\ &+ (q - q^{-1}) q^{\delta_{ij}} \left(\sum_{j>p} \delta_{jl} c_{ip} c_{pm} - \sum_{m>p} \delta_{im} c_{lp} c_{pj} \right) + \\ &+ (q - q^{-1})^2 \delta_{ij} (\delta_{i>l} - \delta_{j>m}) \sum_{j>p} c_{lp} c_{pm}, \quad \forall i, j, l, m. \end{aligned}$$

So the flatness of the A_c -modules $\mathbf{T}_c, \mathbf{T}_c^+$ is reduced to a routine computation.

Now, consider the commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{S}_c^{\pi,+} \otimes k_c & \rightarrow & \mathbf{T}_c^+ \otimes k_c \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbf{S}_{k_c}^{\pi,+} & \rightarrow & \mathbf{T}_{k_c}^+. \end{array}$$

The lower map in the diagram is the restriction

$$\mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_{\pi,k_c})^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(T_{\pi,k_c})^+.$$

It is surjective by A.11.3, because p is large. The right map is injective because \mathbf{T}_c is A_c -flat, see 2.3.3(a). The left map is invertible by part (b). Therefore the right map is invertible, i.e., we have $\mathbf{T}_c^+ \otimes k_c = \mathbf{T}_{k_c}^+$.

□

A.11.2. Lemma. *Fix an A -algebra \mathbf{A} and an element $\hbar \in A$ which is regular in \mathbf{A} . Let $\mathbf{A} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{A}} = \mathbf{A}/\hbar\mathbf{A}$, $a \mapsto \bar{a}$ be the canonical map. Assume that $\bar{\mathbf{A}}$ is a commutative ring. Fix $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r \in \mathbf{A}$ such that $(\bar{a}_1, \bar{a}_2, \dots, \bar{a}_r)$ is a regular sequence in $\bar{\mathbf{A}}$. Let $\mathbf{I} \subset \mathbf{A}$ be a left ideal generated by a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r . If $\tau_{ij}a_ja_i - a_ia_j \in \hbar\mathbf{I}$ with $\tau_{ij} \in 1 + \hbar A$ then \hbar acts regularly on \mathbf{A}/\mathbf{I} .*

Proof : Given an element $a \in \mathbf{A}$ such that $\hbar a \in \mathbf{I}$ we set $\hbar a = \sum_{i=1}^r b_i a_i$ with $b_1, \dots, b_r \in \mathbf{A}$. We have $0 = \sum_{i=1}^r \bar{b}_i \bar{a}_i$. Since $(\bar{a}_1, \bar{a}_2, \dots, \bar{a}_r)$ is a regular sequence, we have $\bar{b}_1 = \sum_{i=2}^r \bar{b}_{1i} \bar{a}_i$ with $b_{12}, \dots, b_{1r} \in \mathbf{A}$. So $(\bar{b}_2 + \bar{a}_1 \bar{b}_{12}) \bar{a}_2 \in \sum_{i=3}^r \bar{\mathbf{A}} \bar{a}_i$. Since $(\bar{a}_2, \bar{a}_3, \dots, \bar{a}_r)$ is regular sequence, we have $\bar{b}_2 + \bar{a}_1 \bar{b}_{12} = \sum_{i=3}^r \bar{b}_{2i} \bar{a}_i$ with $b_{23}, \dots, b_{2r} \in \mathbf{A}$. In this way we construct inductively an element $b_{ij} \in \mathbf{A}$ for each $i < j$ such that

$$\bar{b}_i = \sum_{j>i} \bar{b}_{ij} \bar{a}_j - \sum_{j<i} \bar{b}_{ji} \bar{a}_j.$$

Now fix $c_1, \dots, c_r \in \mathbf{A}$ such that

$$b_i = \sum_{j>i} \tau_{ij} b_{ij} a_j - \sum_{j<i} b_{ji} a_j + \hbar c_i.$$

We have

$$\hbar(a - \sum_i c_i a_i) = \sum_{j>i} b_{ij} (\tau_{ij} a_j a_i - a_i a_j) \in \hbar\mathbf{I}.$$

Thus $\hbar a \in \hbar\mathbf{I}$. Since \hbar is regular in \mathbf{A} , we have $a \in \mathbf{I}$. Thus for each $a' \in \mathbf{A}/\mathbf{I}$ we have $a' = 0$ whenever $\hbar a' = 0$, i.e., \hbar acts regularly on \mathbf{A}/\mathbf{I} .

□

A.11.3. Lemma. *Let H be a split reductive group over \mathbb{Z} . Let A, B be commutative finitely generated H -rings. Let $\varphi : A \rightarrow B$ be a surjective H -equivariant ring homomorphism. There is a Zariski open subset $U \subset \text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ such that for every closed point $U \rightarrow k$ the induced morphism $(A \otimes k)^H \rightarrow (B \otimes k)^H$ is again surjective.*

Proof : The torsion subgroup of B is a B -module of finite type. Thus there is an integer $r \neq 0$ such that for each $\mathbb{Z}_r \rightarrow k$, k a field, we have $\text{Tor}_1^{\mathbb{Z}}(B, k) = 0$. Set $M = \text{Ker}(\varphi)$. There is an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow M \otimes k \rightarrow A \otimes k \rightarrow B \otimes k \rightarrow 0.$$

Since M is a A -module of finite type there is an integer $s \neq 0$ such that if $\mathbb{Z}_s \rightarrow k$ then $H^1(H, M \otimes k) = 0$. See [CV, Theorem B.3] for instance. Thus if $\mathbb{Z}_{rs} \rightarrow k$ then we have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow (M \otimes k)^H \rightarrow (A \otimes k)^H \rightarrow (B \otimes k)^H \rightarrow 0.$$

□

A.12. Proof of 2.4.

Proof of 2.4.3 : (a) Recall that $\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{U}'/\mathbf{I}_V$. Let $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathbf{V}$ be the image of \mathcal{U}' . The map $\mathfrak{z}_{U'} \circ \iota : \mathcal{O}(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{U}'$ yields a G_π -algebra isomorphism

$$\mathcal{O}(G)/(\bar{c}_{ij} - \delta_{ij}; j \neq 1) \rightarrow \mathcal{V}.$$

The lhs is isomorphic localization of the subalgebra of $\mathcal{O}(G)$ generated by $\{\bar{c}_{i1}\}$ at \bar{c}_{11} . So there is a G_π -algebra isomorphism

$$\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{A}_\diamond^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(G)/(\bar{c}_{ij} - \delta_{ij}; j \neq 1), \quad v_i + \delta_{i1} \mapsto \bar{c}_{i1}.$$

Thus the map (A.8.4)

$$\mathfrak{z}_D : \mathcal{O}(D) = \mathcal{O}(G) \otimes \mathcal{O}(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$$

factors to a $G_\pi \times G$ -algebra isomorphism

$$\mathfrak{z}_R : \mathcal{O}(R) = \mathcal{O}(G) \otimes \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{A}_\diamond^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}.$$

Now, we must prove that there is an algebra isomorphism

$$\mathcal{O}(\bar{R}_\pi) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(R)^{G_\pi}.$$

It is enough to prove that the algebra homomorphism

$$\tau : \mathcal{O}(T^*\mathbb{A}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(G \times \mathbb{A}^n)^{G_\pi}, \quad v_i \mapsto \sum_j \iota(c_{v_i, \varphi_j}) \otimes v_j, \quad \varphi_i \mapsto c_{v_1, \varphi_i} \otimes 1$$

is invertible, because $\tau(\sum_i v_i \varphi_i) = 1 \otimes v_1$. To prove this, observe first that τ is invertible over k . Next, note that τ is a graded homomorphism and each graded part is a A -module of finite type. Therefore, to prove that τ is invertible it is enough to check that

$$\mathcal{O}(G \times \mathbb{A}^n)^{G_\pi} \otimes k = \mathcal{O}(G_k \times \mathbb{A}_k^n)^{G_{\pi, k}}.$$

This follows by a standard argument with good filtrations.

Finally we must check that the map

$$G \times \mathbb{A}^n \rightarrow \{(v, \varphi) \in T^*\mathbb{A}^n; \varphi \neq 0\}, \quad (g, v) \mapsto (g^{-1}v, \varphi_1 g).$$

is a G_π -torsor, where G_π acts on the lhs as in (2.4.1). This is left to the reader.

(b) The first claim is obvious, because $\partial_\flat(\mathcal{U}') \subset \mathcal{R}^\pi$. The algebra homomorphisms

$$\partial_\flat \mathfrak{z}_{U'} : \mathcal{O}(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}, \quad \mu_R : \mathcal{O}(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}^\pi$$

and the canonical maps $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$, $\mathcal{R}^\pi \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$ give the commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{O}(G) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{D} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{R}^\pi & \rightarrow & \mathcal{R}. \end{array}$$

Since \mathfrak{z}_F is a Hopf algebra homomorphism (A.5.1) and (A.8.4) yield

$$\partial_{\triangleright \mathfrak{z}_{U'}}(f) = \mathfrak{z}_D(\iota(f_1)f_3 \otimes \iota(f_2)), \quad \forall f.$$

Thus the upper arrow is the comorphism of the map $D \rightarrow G$, $(g, h) \mapsto g^{-1}h^{-1}g$. Further, the right one and the lower one are the comorphisms of the maps

$$\begin{aligned} R &\rightarrow D, \quad (g, v) \mapsto (g, e + v \otimes \varphi_1), \\ R &\rightarrow \bar{R}_\pi, \quad (g, v) \mapsto (g^{-1}v, \varphi_1 g). \end{aligned}$$

(c) Let $\mathcal{F}^\pi, {}^\pi\mathcal{F} \subset \mathbf{F}$ be the subalgebras generated by $\{(c_{1i})^l\}, \{(c_{i1})^l\}$. Note that $\mathbf{V}, {}^\pi\mathbf{F}$ are free of rank l^n over $\mathcal{V}, {}^\pi\mathcal{F}$ and that \mathcal{V} is the localization of ${}^\pi\mathcal{F}$ at $(c_{11})^l$. Identify \mathbf{R} with $\mathbf{F} \otimes \mathbf{V}$ and \mathcal{R} with $\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{V}$. Then \mathbf{R} is a free \mathcal{R} -module. Similarly \mathbf{R}^π is a localization of \mathbf{R}_+^π , we have $\mathbf{R}_+^\pi \simeq \mathbf{F}^\pi \otimes {}^\pi\mathbf{F}$ and $\mathbf{F}^\pi, {}^\pi\mathbf{F}$ are free of rank l^n over $\mathcal{F}^\pi, {}^\pi\mathcal{F}$. This yields the second assertion. \square

Proof of 2.4.4 : The open sets

$$R_{\pi,i} = \{(v, \varphi) \in \bar{R}_\pi; \varphi_i \neq 0\}$$

form an affine open cover of R_π . We claim that $\mathfrak{R}(R_{\pi,i})$ is an $\mathcal{O}(R_{\pi,i})$ -module of finite type for all i . Note that

$$\mathcal{O}(R_{\pi,i}) = \mathcal{R}_i^\pi, \quad \mathfrak{R}(R_{\pi,i}) = \mathbf{R}_i^\pi,$$

the local rings of $\mathcal{R}^\pi, \mathbf{R}^\pi$ at $(c_{1i})^l, c_{1i}$. Further \mathbf{D}_i^π is a \mathcal{D}_i^π -module of finite type and the natural map $\mathbf{D}_i^\pi \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_i^\pi$ is surjective by 2.3.4(b), (d). Hence the claim is obvious.

Now we set $A = \mathbb{C}$. We have $\partial_{\triangleright}(\mathbf{U}') \subset \mathbf{R}^\pi$ by 2.2.3(a) and

$$\mathfrak{z}_{U'}(\Sigma) = \{k_\lambda; \lambda \in 2lX_+\}.$$

Thus $\mathfrak{R}(R_{\pi,\Sigma}) = \mathbf{R}_\Sigma^\pi$. It is a quantum torus by 1.9.1(b). So it is an Azumaya algebra. \square

A.13. Proof of 2.5.

Proof of 2.5.6 : (a) See the proof of 2.4.4.

(b) For each i let

$$(A.13.1) \quad S_{\pi,i} = D \times R_{\pi,i}, \quad R_{\pi,i} = \{(v, \varphi) \in \bar{R}_\pi; \varphi_i \neq 0\}.$$

The sets $S_{\pi,i}$ form an affine open cover of S_π . Thus we have

$$\mathfrak{S}_\pi(S_\pi) = \bigcap_i \mathbf{S}_i^\pi.$$

Hence there is a canonical inclusion $\mathbf{S}^\pi \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_\pi(S_\pi)$. To prove the first claim it is enough to check that this map is invertible. We have $\mathbf{F} = \bigcap_i \mathbf{F}_i$. Thus we have $\mathbf{S} = \bigcap_i \mathbf{S}_i$. The claim follows. Next, the $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ -module

$$(A.13.2) \quad \mathfrak{S}_\pi(S_{\pi,s}) = \mathbf{S}_s^\pi$$

is locally finite for each s . Thus the $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ -module $\mathfrak{S}_\pi(S_{\pi,\diamond})$ is also locally finite.

(c) Set $A = \mathbb{C}$. By 2.4.5(b), A.17.4 the set $S_{\pi,\diamond}(\mathbb{C})$ consists of the tuples (g, g', v, φ) such that

$$\det(\varphi m_1, \varphi m_2, \dots, \varphi m_n) \neq 0$$

where m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n are non-commutative monomials in g, g' . This yields the second claim. The first one is obvious. The last claim follows from the second one.

(d) Set $A = \mathbb{C}$. We have $\mathfrak{S}_\pi(S_{\pi,\Sigma}) = \mathbf{S}_\Sigma^\pi$. By 2.2.6(b) the map ψ yields an A -linear isomorphism

$$\mathbf{R}_\Sigma^\pi \otimes \mathbf{D}'_\Sigma \rightarrow \mathbf{S}_\Sigma^\pi.$$

By A.7.4(c) there is a positive filtration of \mathbf{S}_Σ^π such that this isomorphism is multiplicative up to lower terms where, in the left hand side, homogeneous elements in $\mathbf{R}_\Sigma^\pi, \mathbf{D}'_\Sigma$ may only quasi-commute with each other. Thus \mathbf{S}_Σ^π is an Azumaya algebra over $S_{\pi,\Sigma}$ by 2.2.4, 2.4.4 and standard filtered/graded techniques, see [VV1].

(e) Set $A = \mathbb{C}$. First, we prove that $\mathcal{O}_{S_\pi} = Z(\mathfrak{S}_\pi)$. Recall the affine open cover

$$S_\pi = \bigcup_i S_{\pi,i}$$

introduced in (A.13.1). By (2.5.3) we have an algebra embedding

$$\mathcal{O}(S_{\pi,i}) \subset \mathbf{S}_i^\pi.$$

Note that \mathbf{S}^π is an ID by 2.2.6(e). Therefore $Z(\mathbf{S}_i^\pi)$ is a CID and a $\mathcal{O}(S_{\pi,i})$ -module of finite type. Further we have

$$\text{Frac}(\mathcal{O}(S_{\pi,i})) = \text{Frac}(Z(\mathbf{S}_i^\pi)),$$

because \mathbf{S}_Σ^π is an Azumaya algebra over $S_{\pi,\Sigma}$ by part (d). Finally $\mathcal{O}(S_{\pi,i})$ is an ICD. So we have

$$(A.13.3) \quad \mathcal{O}(S_{\pi,i}) = Z(\mathbf{S}_i^\pi).$$

Hence we have

$$\mathcal{O}_{S_\pi} = Z(\mathfrak{S}_\pi).$$

We have $\mathbb{C} = \mathcal{A}/(q - \tau)$ with $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{C}[q^{\pm 1}]$. Further $\mathbf{S}_i^\pi = \mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{A},i}^\pi \otimes \mathbb{C}$ by 2.3.4(c). Setting $\hbar = l(q^l - q^{-l})$ in A.10.2 we get a Poisson bracket on $\mathcal{O}(S_{\pi,i})$ for each i by (A.13.3). These Poisson brackets glue together, yielding a Poisson bracket on

$$\mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi) = \bigcap_i \mathcal{O}(S_{\pi,i}).$$

Next, the coaction of G on \bar{S}_π is a Poisson algebra homomorphism

$$\mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(G) \otimes \mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi),$$

because it is the specialization of the coaction map

$$\mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\pi} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_{\mathcal{A}} \otimes \mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\pi}$$

and the latter is an \mathcal{A} -algebra homomorphism since $\mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\pi}$ is an $\dot{\mathbb{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}$ -algebra. So the G -action on \bar{S}_{π} is a Poisson action, i.e., \bar{S}_{π} is a Poisson G -variety.

Now we prove the second claim. The sets $S_{\pi,i}$ form an affine open cover of S_{π} . Further \mathbf{S}_i^{π} is a Poisson order over $S_{\pi,i}$ for each i by A.10.2(b), (A.13.3). Thus \mathfrak{S}_{π} is a Poisson order over S_{π} .

Finally we prove the last claim. We must check that for each $s \in \mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_{\pi})^{+}$ which is homogeneous of positive degree the algebra $\mathbf{S}_{(s)}^{\pi} = (\mathbf{S}_s^{\pi})^0$ is a Poisson order over $\mathcal{O}(S_{\pi,s})^0$. Recall that the superscript 0 means $\dot{\mathbb{U}}$ -invariants, see (2.3.2). Since \mathfrak{S}_{π} is a Poisson order over S_{π} we have that \mathbf{S}_s^{π} is a Poisson order over $S_{\pi,s}$ by (A.13.2). Thus the claim is proved by taking invariants. \square

A.14. Proof of 3.4.

Proof of 3.4.6(a) : Left \mathbf{H} -action on $\mathbf{H}o$ yields a ring homomorphism

$$\eta : \mathbf{H} \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathbf{SH}}(\mathbf{H}o).$$

We have $\text{End}_{\mathbf{SH}}(\mathbf{H}o)_{\star} = \text{End}_{\mathbf{SH}_{\star}}(\mathbf{H}_{\star}o)$. Thus, under localization the map η yields a ring homomorphism

$$\eta_{\star} : \mathbf{H}_{\star} = \mathbf{D}_{0,\star} \rtimes \Sigma_n \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathbf{D}_{0,\star}^{\Sigma_n}}(\mathbf{D}_{0,\star}).$$

This map is invertible (left to the reader). Thus, since $\mathbf{H} \subset \mathbf{H}_{\star}$ the map η is injective. The cokernel of η is a torsion \mathcal{L} -module. Using \mathfrak{F}_H one shows easily that it is supported on a closed subset of $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{L})$ of codimension ≥ 2 . Recall that the \mathcal{L} -module \mathbf{H} is free, and that $\text{End}_{\mathbf{SH}}(\mathbf{H}o)$ is a torsion-free \mathcal{L} -module of finite type, because it embeds in the free \mathcal{L} -module of finite type $\text{End}_{\mathcal{L}}(\mathbf{H}o)$. Thus the map η is invertible by 3.4.4.

Next, we must prove that the inclusion $Z(\mathbf{H})o \subset Z(\mathbf{SH})$ is an equality. The right action of an element $z \in Z(\mathbf{SH})$ on $\mathbf{H}o$ lies in $\text{End}_{\mathbf{SH}}(\mathbf{H}o)$. Hence it is equal to $\eta(x)$ for some $x \in \mathbf{H}$. In particular we have

$$x'xo = x'oz = xx'o, \quad \forall x' \in \mathbf{H}.$$

Hence we have also

$$x'xx''o = x'x''xo = xx'x''o, \quad \forall x, x' \in \mathbf{H}.$$

This implies that

$$\eta([x, \mathbf{H}]) = 0.$$

Thus we have $x \in Z(\mathbf{H})$, because η is invertible. So we have $z = a_o^{-1}xo \in Z(\mathbf{H})o$. \square

A.15. Proof of 3.5.

Assume that a_o is invertible. For each integer $r > 0$ recall the finite subset $X_r \subset X$ from section A.9. Let $F_r(\mathbb{H}_{\mathbf{A}}) \subset \mathbb{H}_{\mathbf{A}}$ be the \mathbf{A} -submodule spanned by the elements $x_{\lambda}t_w y_{\lambda'}$ with $(\lambda, w, \lambda') \in X_r \times \Sigma_n \times X_r$. Put

$$F_r(\mathbb{SH}_{\mathbf{A}}) = \mathbb{SH}_{\mathbf{A}} \cap F_r(\mathbb{H}_{\mathbf{A}}).$$

A.15.1. Lemma.

- (a) The \mathbf{A} -module $F_r(\mathbb{H}_\mathbf{A})$ is a direct summand of $\mathbb{H}_\mathbf{A}$ of finite type.
- (b) We have $F_r(\mathbb{H}_\mathbf{A}) \cdot F_s(\mathbb{H}_\mathbf{A}) \subset F_{r+s}(\mathbb{H}_\mathbf{A})$.
- (c) The \mathbf{A} -module $F_r(\mathbb{SH}_\mathbf{A})$ is a direct summand of $\mathbb{SH}_\mathbf{A}$ of finite type.

Proof: (a) Obvious by (3.1.1).

(b) Let $F_r^x(\mathbb{H}_\mathbf{A}), F_r^y(\mathbb{H}_\mathbf{A}) \subset \mathbb{H}_\mathbf{A}$ be the \mathbf{A} -submodules spanned by the elements $x_\lambda t_w y_{\lambda'}$ with $(\lambda, w, \lambda') \in X_r \times \Sigma_n \times X, X \times \Sigma_n \times X_r$ respectively. We have

$$F_r(\mathbb{H}_\mathbf{A}) = F_r^x(\mathbb{H}_\mathbf{A}) \cap F_r^y(\mathbb{H}_\mathbf{A}).$$

Thus it is enough to prove that

$$F_r^x(\mathbb{H}_\mathbf{A}) \cdot F_s^x(\mathbb{H}_\mathbf{A}) \subset F_{r+s}^x(\mathbb{H}_\mathbf{A}), \quad F_r^y(\mathbb{H}_\mathbf{A}) \cdot F_s^y(\mathbb{H}_\mathbf{A}) \subset F_{r+s}^y(\mathbb{H}_\mathbf{A}).$$

We have $X_r + X_s \subset X_{r+s}$. Thus to prove the first inclusion it is enough to check that $t_w x_\lambda \in F_r^x(\mathbb{H}_\mathbf{A})$ for each $(\lambda, w) \in X_r \times \tilde{\Sigma}_n$. The second inclusion is identical. We may assume that $w = s_i$, a simple affine reflection. Recall that

$$t_i x_\lambda = x_{s_i \lambda} t_i + (\zeta - \zeta^{-1})(x_\lambda - x_{s_i \lambda}) / (1 - x_{\alpha_i}).$$

Thus we have

$$t_i x_\lambda \in \bigoplus_{j \in J} x_{\lambda + j\alpha_i} \mathbb{H}_\mathbf{A}^y,$$

where $J = \{0, 1, \dots - \alpha_i \cdot \lambda\}$ if $\alpha_i \cdot \lambda \leq 0$ and $J = \{-\alpha_i \cdot \lambda, \dots - 2, -1\}$ else. We have also $\lambda + j\alpha_i \in X_r$ for each $(\lambda, j) \in X_r \times J$. So $t_i x_\lambda \in F_r^x(\mathbb{H}_\mathbf{A})$.

(c) Since $o \in F_0(\mathbb{H}_\mathbf{A})$ we have $oF_r(\mathbb{H}_\mathbf{A})o \subset F_r(\mathbb{SH}_\mathbf{A})$ by part (b). Inversely there are inclusions $F_r(\mathbb{SH}_\mathbf{A}) \subset oF_r(\mathbb{SH}_\mathbf{A})o \subset oF_r(\mathbb{H}_\mathbf{A})o$ because $oxo = a_o^2 x$ for all $x \in \mathbb{SH}_\mathbf{A}$. Thus we have

$$F_r(\mathbb{SH}_\mathbf{A}) = oF_r(\mathbb{H}_\mathbf{A})o.$$

So $F_r(\mathbb{SH}_\mathbf{A})$ is a direct summand in $F_r(\mathbb{H}_\mathbf{A})$, hence in $\mathbb{H}_\mathbf{A}$, hence in $\mathbb{SH}_\mathbf{A}$. □

Let $\mathbb{SH}'_\mathbf{A} \subset \mathbb{SH}_\mathbf{A}$ be the \mathbf{A} -subalgebra generated by $o\mathbb{X}_\mathbf{A}^{\Sigma_n}$ and $o\mathbb{Y}_\mathbf{A}^{\Sigma_n}$. For each integers a, b we set $p_{a,b} = \sum_i x_i^a y_i^b$. Let $F_r(\mathbb{SH}'_\mathbf{A}) \subset \mathbb{SH}'_\mathbf{A}$ be the \mathbf{A} -submodule spanned by the elements of the form

$$o x_{\omega_n}^{-a} y_{\omega_n}^{-b} p_{a_1,0} p_{0,b_1} p_{a_2,0} \cdots,$$

where $a, a_i, b, b_i \geq 0$ are integers such that $r \geq \sum_i a_i \geq a$ and $r \geq \sum_i b_i \geq b$.

A.15.2. Lemma. Let \mathbf{A} be the localization of $\mathbb{C}[q^{\pm 1}, t^{\pm 1}]$ at the multiplicative set generated by $q^2 - 1, \dots, q^{2n} - 1$ and a_o . We have

- (a) $\mathbb{SH}_\mathbf{A} = \mathbb{SH}'_\mathbf{A} + (t^2 - 1)\mathbb{SH}_\mathbf{A}$,
- (b) $F_r(\mathbb{SH}_\mathbf{A}) = F_r(\mathbb{SH}'_\mathbf{A}) + (t^2 - 1)F_r(\mathbb{SH}_\mathbf{A})$.

Proof: (a) Let \mathbf{A} be the \mathbf{A} -algebra consisting of the Σ_n -invariant elements in the quantum torus generated by $\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_i^{-1}, \mathbf{y}_i, \mathbf{y}_i^{-1}$ modulo the relations

$$\mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_i^{-1} = \mathbf{x}_i^{-1} \mathbf{x}_i = 1, \quad \mathbf{y}_i \mathbf{y}_i^{-1} = \mathbf{y}_i^{-1} \mathbf{y}_i = 1,$$

$$\mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{y}_j = q^{2\delta_{ij}} \mathbf{y}_j \mathbf{x}_i, \quad \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_j = \mathbf{x}_j \mathbf{x}_i, \quad \mathbf{y}_i \mathbf{y}_j = \mathbf{y}_j \mathbf{y}_i.$$

There is an obvious \mathbf{A} -algebra isomorphism

$$\mathbb{SH}_{\mathbf{A}}/(t^2 - 1) \rightarrow \mathbf{A}.$$

It takes $\mathbb{SH}'_{\mathbf{A}}/(t^2 - 1)$ onto the subalgebra $\mathbf{A}' \subset \mathbf{A}$ generated by the symmetric monomials in the \mathbf{x}_i 's and the symmetric monomials in the \mathbf{y}_i 's. We must prove that $\mathbf{A}' = \mathbf{A}$.

For each integers a, b we set

$$\mathbf{p}_{a,b} = \sum_i \mathbf{x}_i^a \mathbf{y}_i^b.$$

A classical argument due to H. Weyl implies that the \mathbf{A} -algebra \mathbf{A} is generated by the set $\{\mathbf{p}_{a,b}; a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. We have

$$(1 - q^{-2a})\mathbf{p}_{a,b} = [\mathbf{p}_{a,b-1}, \mathbf{p}_{0,1}].$$

Thus an induction on b shows that $\mathbf{p}_{a,b} \in \mathbf{A}'$ for each $a = 1, 2, \dots, n$ and $b \geq 0$. The case $b \leq 0$ is identical. Now we have

$$\mathbf{p}_{a,b} = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i-1} \mathbf{x}_{\omega_i} \mathbf{p}_{a-i,b},$$

where \mathbf{x}_{ω_i} is the i -th elementary symmetric function. So $\mathbf{p}_{a,b} \in \mathbf{A}'$ for each $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$.

(b) We have $F_r(\mathbb{SH}'_{\mathbf{A}}) \subset F_r(\mathbb{SH}_{\mathbf{A}})$. Further, the proof in (a) implies that

$$F_r(\mathbb{SH}_{\mathbf{A}}) \subset F_r(\mathbb{SH}'_{\mathbf{A}}) + (t^2 - 1)\mathbb{SH}_{\mathbf{A}}.$$

Finally A.15.1(c) yields

$$(t^2 - 1)\mathbb{SH}_{\mathbf{A}} \cap F_r(\mathbb{SH}_{\mathbf{A}}) = (t^2 - 1)F_r(\mathbb{SH}_{\mathbf{A}}).$$

Thus we have $F_r(\mathbb{SH}_{\mathbf{A}}) \subset F_r(\mathbb{SH}'_{\mathbf{A}}) + (t^2 - 1)\mathbb{SH}_{\mathbf{A}}$. The other inclusion is obvious. \square

Proof 3.5.1 : Let us assume temporarily that \mathbf{A} is as in A.15.2. Note that

$$M_{\mathbf{A}} = \mathbb{SH}_{\mathbf{A}}/\mathbb{SH}'_{\mathbf{A}}$$

is a $\mathbb{X}_{\mathbf{A}}^{\Sigma_n} \otimes \mathbb{Y}_{\mathbf{A}}^{\Sigma_n}$ -module of finite type by (3.1.1), with $\mathbb{X}_{\mathbf{A}}^{\Sigma_n}$ acting by left multiplication and $\mathbb{Y}_{\mathbf{A}}^{\Sigma_n}$ by right multiplication. Thus the support of the \mathbf{A} -module $M_{\mathbf{A}}$ is a closed subset $S \subset \text{Spec}(\mathbf{A})$. By A.15.2(b) we have

$$F_r(M_{\mathbf{A}}) = (t^2 - 1)F_r(M_{\mathbf{A}}), \quad \forall r.$$

Since localization commutes with direct limits, this yields

$$S \subset \{t^2 \neq 1\}.$$

Now consider the open set

$$U = \{(\tau, \zeta) \in \Gamma_c(\mathbb{C}); \tau^2, \tau^4, \dots, \tau^{2n} \neq 1, a_o \neq 0\}.$$

Since $k > 2n$ there is a point $(\varepsilon, 1) \in U$. So $U \not\subset S(\mathbb{C})$. Since the curve Γ_c is irreducible the set $S(\mathbb{C}) \cap U$ is finite. Hence $(\tau, \zeta) \notin S(\mathbb{C})$ if l is large enough. Thus $M_{\mathcal{A}_b} = 0$. Therefore we have

$$\mathbb{SH}_{\mathcal{A}_b} = \mathbb{SH}'_{\mathcal{A}_b}.$$

In particular, under the assumptions in 3.5.1 we get an algebra isomorphism

$$\mathbf{SH} = \mathbf{SH}'.$$

The proposition is now obvious. Set $\mathbf{A} = \mathbb{C}$. By (1.11.3) we have algebra homomorphisms

$$L' : Z(\mathbf{F}') \rightarrow \mathbf{D}_{0,\star}^{\Sigma_n}, \quad L : Z(\mathbf{U}') \rightarrow \mathbf{D}_{0,\star}^{\Sigma_n}.$$

By definition of Φ we have inclusions

$$L'(Z(\mathbf{F}')), L(Z(\mathbf{U}')) \subset \Phi(\mathbf{T}^0).$$

Further it is well-known that

$$\Psi(of) = L'(f), \quad \Psi(ou) = L(u), \quad \forall f \in \mathbf{X}^{\Sigma_n}, u \in \mathbf{Y}^{\Sigma_n},$$

see [C], [K2, Theorem 5.9]. Therefore we have

$$\Psi(\mathbf{SH}) = \Psi(\mathbf{SH}') \subset \Phi(\mathbf{T}^0).$$

□

A.16. Proof of 3.6.

Proof of 3.6.1 : The functor

$$F^* : \mathbf{Mod}(\mathbf{A}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Mod}(o\mathbf{A}o), \quad M \mapsto oM$$

is exact. Its right adjoint is given by

$$F_*(N) = \text{Hom}_{o\mathbf{A}o}(o\mathbf{A}, N).$$

There is an isomorphism $F^* \circ F_* \simeq \text{id}_{\mathbf{Mod}(o\mathbf{A}o)}$. So $\mathbf{Mod}(\mathbf{A}, o) = \text{Ker}(F^*)$ is a localizing subcategory and F^* factors to an equivalence

$$\mathbf{Mod}(\mathbf{A})/\text{Ker}(F^*) \rightarrow \mathbf{Mod}(o\mathbf{A}o)$$

by [G, prop. III.2.5].

□

Proof of 3.6.5(a) : First, let us give more notation. Let $\mathfrak{b} \subset \mathfrak{sl}_{\mathbb{R}}$ be the Iwahori Lie subalgebra associated with the set of positive roots Π_+ , see section 1.1. Let \mathcal{B} be

the set of Lie subalgebras in \mathfrak{sl}_F which are $SL(F)$ -conjugated to \mathfrak{b} . Let π be the unique morphism

$$\pi : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}, \quad (\text{adg})(\mathfrak{b}) \mapsto (\text{adg})(\mathfrak{sl}_R).$$

The automorphism $a = a_{s,\tau,\zeta}$ in (3.6.3) yields an automorphism of \mathcal{B} . The fixed points subset, \mathcal{B}^a , is a disjoint union of smooth connected $\widetilde{SL}(F)^a$ -varieties. We write

$$\mathcal{B}^a = \bigcup_{i \in \Xi} \mathcal{B}_i^a.$$

Next, we set

$$\begin{aligned} {}^1\dot{\mathcal{N}}^a &= \{(x, \mathfrak{p}) \in \mathcal{N}^a \times \mathcal{B}^a; x \in \mathfrak{p}_+\}, \\ {}^1\dot{\mathcal{N}}_i^a &= {}^1\dot{\mathcal{N}}^a \cap (\mathcal{N}^a \times \mathcal{B}_i^a). \end{aligned}$$

Let also ${}^{12}\check{\mathcal{N}}_{ij}^a, {}^1\check{\mathcal{N}}_{ij}^a, {}^2\check{\mathcal{N}}_{ij}^a$ denote the set of triples $(x, \mathfrak{p}, \mathfrak{p}')$ with, respectively,

$$x \in \mathfrak{p}_+ \cap \mathfrak{p}'_+ \cap \mathcal{N}^a, \quad (\mathfrak{p}, \mathfrak{p}') \in \mathcal{B}_i^a \times \mathcal{B}_j^a, \mathcal{B}_i^a \times \mathcal{G}_j^a, \mathcal{G}_i^a \times \mathcal{B}_j^a.$$

Consider the vector spaces

$$\mathbb{K} = \prod_j \bigoplus_i K({}^{12}\check{\mathcal{N}}_{ij}^a), \quad {}^1\mathbb{P} = \prod_j \bigoplus_i K({}^1\check{\mathcal{N}}_{ij}^a), \quad {}^2\mathbb{P} = \prod_j \bigoplus_i K({}^2\check{\mathcal{N}}_{ij}^a).$$

Recall that the convolution product in K -theory, denoted $*$, yields \mathbb{C} -algebra structures on \mathbb{K}, \mathbb{SK} , see (3.6.4). It yields also linear maps

$$* : {}^2\mathbb{P} \otimes \mathbb{K} \otimes {}^1\mathbb{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{SK}, \quad * : {}^1\mathbb{P} \otimes \mathbb{SK} \otimes {}^2\mathbb{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}.$$

See [V] for details. Put $o = \prod_{i,j} o_{ij}$, ${}^{12}o = \prod_{i,j} {}^{12}o_{ij}$, etc., where

$$o_{ij} \in \mathbb{SK}, \quad {}^{12}o_{ij} \in \mathbb{K}, \quad {}^1o_{ij} \in {}^1\mathbb{P}, \quad {}^2o_{ij} \in {}^2\mathbb{P}$$

are the fundamental classes of

$$\begin{aligned} \{(x, \mathfrak{p}, \mathfrak{p}'); \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{p}'\}, \quad \{(x, \mathfrak{p}, \mathfrak{p}'); \pi(\mathfrak{p}) = \pi(\mathfrak{p}')\}, \\ \{(x, \mathfrak{p}, \mathfrak{p}'); \pi(\mathfrak{p}) = \mathfrak{p}'\}, \quad \{(x, \mathfrak{p}, \mathfrak{p}'); \pi(\mathfrak{p}') = \mathfrak{p}\}. \end{aligned}$$

We define linear maps

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{SK}, \quad x \mapsto {}^2o * x * {}^1o, \\ \beta : \mathbb{SK} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}, \quad x \mapsto {}^1o * x * {}^2o. \end{aligned}$$

The unit of \mathbb{SK} for $*$ is $1_{SK} = o$. The unit of \mathbb{K} for $*$ is the product of the fundamental classes of the varieties $\{(x, \mathfrak{p}, \mathfrak{p}'); \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{p}'\}$. We'll denote it by 1_K .

Further, it is proved in [V, thm. 4.9(i), sec. 6.1.1] that there is a \mathbb{C} -algebra homomorphism

$$\Psi : \mathbb{H}_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$$

which is continuous with a dense image. Here \mathbb{K} is given the finite topology as in section 3.6. A routine computation yields the following lemma (left to the reader).

A.16.1. Lemma. *The following relations hold*

- (a) *we have $\alpha(1_K) = \gamma 1_{SK}$ for some $\gamma \in \mathbb{C}^\times$, and $\beta(1_{SK}) = {}^{12}o$,*
- (b) *we have $\Psi(\mathbb{SH}_{\mathbb{C}}) = {}^{12}o * \Psi(\mathbb{HK}) * {}^{12}o$.*

From A.16.1(a) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha\beta(x) &= \alpha(1_K) * x * \alpha(1_K) = \gamma^2 x, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{SK}, \\ \beta\alpha(x) &= \beta(1_{SK}) * x * \beta(1_{SK}) = {}^{12}o * x * {}^{12}o, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{K}.\end{aligned}$$

So β factors to an isomorphism

$$\beta : \mathbb{SK} \rightarrow {}^{12}o * \mathbb{K} * {}^{12}o.$$

Thus, by A.16.1(b) the map Ψ factors to a continuous algebra homomorphism

$$S\Psi : \mathbb{SH}_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \mathbb{SK}$$

with a dense image. So the pull back of a smooth simple \mathbb{SK} -module by $S\Psi$ is a simple $\mathbb{SH}_{\mathbb{C}}$ -module. It yields a map

$$\{\text{smooth simple } \mathbb{SK}\text{-modules}\} \rightarrow \{\text{simple } \mathbb{SH}_{\mathbb{C}}\text{-modules}\}.$$

The injectivity is obvious, see the proof of [V, thm. 4.9(iv)].

□

A.17. Proof of 4.1.

Proof of 4.1.1(b) : Let us prove that $T_{\pi,+}$ is an integral complete intersection of dimension $2n + n^2$. Let $G_{+,*} \subset G_+$ be the set of diagonalizable matrices with eigenvalues h_1, h_2, \dots, h_n such that $\zeta^{2l} h_j \neq h_i$ for each i, j and $h_j \neq h_i$ for $i \neq j$. Let $T_{\pi,+,*} \subset T_{\pi,+}$ be the set of tuples (h, g', v, φ) such that $h \in G_{+,*}$. Set $H_{+,*} = G_{+,*} \cap H$. Each G -orbit in $T_{\pi,+,*}$ contains a tuple of the form (h, g', v, φ) with $h \in H_{+,*}$ and g' a matrix with (i, j) -th entry $v_i \varphi_j / (\zeta^{2l} h_j - h_i)$. So we have

$$T_{\pi,+,*} \simeq (H_{+,*} \times T^* \mathbb{A}^n) \times_H G.$$

It is smooth, connected and of dimension $2n + n^2$.

Since $T_{\pi,+}$ is given by n^2 equations, each irreducible component has dimension $\geq 2n + n^2$. We claim that the closed subset

$$F = T_{\pi,+} \setminus T_{\pi,+,*}$$

has dimension $< 2n + n^2$. Thus $T_{\pi,+}$ is irreducible of dimension $2n + n^2$. Further it is generically reduced and a complete intersection. So it is reduced.

Now, we concentrate on the claim. Let $J_k(a)$ be the Jordan block of size k and eigenvalue a . Let m be the order of ζ^{2l} . Note that $m \neq 1$. Fix $g \in G_+$ of the form

$$g = \bigoplus_{a=1}^r g_a, \quad g_a = \bigoplus_{s \in \mathbb{Z}/m} \bigoplus_{i=1}^{i_{a,s}} J_{k_{a,s,i}}(\lambda_a \zeta^{2sl}).$$

Here we have $\lambda_a \notin \lambda_b \zeta^{2l\mathbb{Z}}$ if $a \neq b$, $i_{a,s}$ is an integer ≥ 0 and $k_{a,s} = \{k_{a,s,i}; i = 1, 2, \dots, i_{a,s}\}$ is a decreasing sequence of integers > 0 . Set $n_{a,s} = \sum_i k_{a,s,i}$ and

$n_a = \sum_{a,s} n_{a,s}$ for all a . We'll assume that $n_a \neq 0$ and that $n_{a,s} = 0$ if $\lambda_a = 0$ and $s \neq 0$. Note that $g \notin G_{+,*}$ iff at least one of the following conditions holds

- $\lambda_a = 0$ for some a ,
- $n_{a,s}, n_{a,s-1} \neq 0$ for some a, s ,
- $n_{a,s} > 1$ for some a, s .

The decomposition $g = \bigoplus_{a=1}^r g_a$ yields a partition of $\mathbb{C}^n, \mathbb{C}^{n,*}$ into r subspaces. For each $v \in \mathbb{C}^n, \varphi \in \mathbb{C}^{n,*}$ let $v = \sum_a v(a), \varphi = \sum_a \varphi(a)$ be the corresponding decomposition. We have also a decomposition of each matrix $A \in G_+$ as a sum of blocs $A(a, b)$. In the same way we define the bloc $A(a, s, i, b, t, j)$. Let $a_{x,y}^\nu$ be the (x, y) -th entry of the bloc $A(\nu)$. We may abbreviate $a_{x,y} = a_{x,y}^\nu$ when the bloc is clear from the context. As usual we'll set $a_{x,y}^{a,s,i,b,t,j} = 0$ if $y < 1, x < 1, x > k_{a,s,i}$ or $y > k_{b,t,j}$.

For $g \in G_+, z \in \mathbb{C}$ we put $K_{g,z} = \text{Ker}(Z_{g,z}), I_{g,z} = \text{Im}(Z_{g,z})$ where

$$Z_{g,z} : G_+ \rightarrow G_+, g' \mapsto gg' - z^{2l} g'g.$$

Set also

$$V_{g,\zeta} = \{(v, \varphi); v \otimes \varphi \in I_{g,\zeta}\}.$$

Consider the map

$$q : T_{\pi,+} \rightarrow G_+, (g, g', v, \varphi) \mapsto g.$$

We have $Z_{g,\zeta}(g') + v \otimes \varphi = 0$ for each $(g, g', v, \varphi) \in T_{\pi,+}$. Thus for $g \in G_+$ we have

$$\dim q^{-1}(g) \leq \dim(V_{g,\zeta}) + \dim(K_{g,\zeta}).$$

Therefore we have also $\dim q^{-1}(Gg) \leq n^2 + d(g)$ where

$$d(g) = \dim(V_{g,\zeta}) + \dim(K_{g,\zeta}) - \dim(K_{g,1}).$$

Recall that we must prove that $\dim(F) < 2n + n^2$.

For each $r = 1, 2, \dots, n$ let $G(r) \subset G_+$ be the set of matrices which are conjugated to a matrix $\bigoplus_{a=1}^r g_a$ as above. Given $g \in G(r)$ we'll compute $d(g)$ as in [O, sec. 2.3].

First we assume that $r = 1$, i.e., we have $g = g_a, n = n_a$. Note that for each $w \in \Sigma_n$ the set of tuples (v, φ) such that the matrix $B = v \otimes \varphi$ satisfies $b_{x,w(x)} = 0$ for all x has dimension n . The following holds.

- Assume that $\lambda_a = 0$. We have $d(g) = \dim(V_{g,\zeta})$ by A.17.1(b). If $(v, \varphi) \in V_{g,\zeta}$ the diagonal entries of $v \otimes \varphi$ vanish by A.17.1(c). So $d(g) \leq n \leq 2n - 1$.
- Assume that $\lambda_a \neq 0$ and either $n_{a,s} = 0$ or $n_{a,s-1} = 0$ for each s . We have $d(g) < \dim(V_{g,\zeta})$ by (A.17.2). Hence $d(g) \leq 2n - 1$. Further if $n_{a,s} > 1$ for some s then either $k_{a,s,1} \geq 2$ or $i_{a,s} \geq 2$, and in both cases we have $d(g) < \dim(V_{g,\zeta}) - 1$ by (A.17.2), so $d(g) < 2n - 1$.
- Assume that $\lambda_a \neq 0$ and $n_{a,s}, n_{a,s-1} \neq 0$ for some s . The equations in A.17.1(c) are non-trivial. So we have $\dim(V_{g,\zeta}) < 2n$. Thus $d(g) \leq 2n - 1$. Further $d(g) < 2n - 1$ if $k_{a,s} \neq k_{a,t}$ for some t by A.17.1(b).
- Assume that $\lambda_a \neq 0$ and $k_{a,s} = k_{a,t}$ for each s, t . Since $m > 1$ we have also $n > 1$. Choose $s = t + 1$. We have $d(g) = \dim(V_{g,\zeta})$ by A.17.1(b). Given $(v, \varphi) \in V_{g,\zeta}$ we put $B = v \otimes \varphi$. By A.17.1(c) the diagonal entries of $B(a, s, a, t)$ vanish. Thus we have $\dim(g) \leq n < 2n - 1$.

Now let r be arbitrary. By A.17.1(a) we have $d(g) \leq \sum_a d(g_a)$. The discussion above implies that $d(g_a) \leq 2n_a - 1$ for all a . Further the equality may only occur if

- $\lambda_a = 0$ and $n_a = 1$,
- $\lambda_a \neq 0$, either $n_{a,s} = 0$ or $n_{a,s-1} = 0$ for each s , and $n_{a,s} \leq 1$ for each s .

In the second case we have necessarily $g \in G_{+,*}$. So if $g \in G(r) \cap (G_+ \setminus G_{+,*})$ then $d(g) \leq 2n - r$ and the equality occurs only if $g \notin G$. For each a the matrix g_a has only one continuous parameter if $\lambda_a \neq 0$, and 0 else. So we have

$$\dim(q^{-1}G(r) \cap F) < 2n + n^2, \quad \forall r.$$

We are done. □

A.17.1. Lemma.

- (a) We have $d(g) \leq \sum_a d(g_a)$.
- (b) If $r = 1$ then $\dim(K_{g,\zeta}) \leq \dim(K_{g,1})$ with the equality iff either $\lambda_a = 0$ or $k_{a,s} = k_{a,t}$ for each s, t .
- (c) If $r = 1$ and $A \in I_{g,\zeta}$ has rank one then $a_{x,y}^{a,s,i,a,t,j} = 0$ if $y - x \leq \min\{0, k_{a,t,j} - k_{a,s,i}\}$ and either $\lambda_a = 0$ or $s = t + 1$.

Proof : (a) First we claim that

$$K_{g,\zeta} = \bigoplus_a K_{g_a,\zeta}, \quad K_{g,1} = \bigoplus_a K_{g_a,1}.$$

We have $A \in K_{g,\zeta}$ iff

$$J_{k_{a,s,i}}(\lambda_a \zeta^{2sl}) A(a, s, i, b, t, j) = \zeta^{2l} A(a, s, i, b, t, j) J_{k_{b,t,j}}(\lambda_b \zeta^{2tl}), \quad \forall a, s, i, b, t, j.$$

These equations are equivalent to the following ones

$$a_{x,y}(\lambda_a \zeta^{2sl} - \lambda_b \zeta^{2(t+1)l}) = \zeta^{2l} a_{x,y-1} - a_{x+1,y}, \quad \forall x, y, a, s, i, b, t, j$$

where the superscript a, s, i, b, t, j is omitted. These equations are also equivalent to the following

- if $a \neq b$ or $(a = b, \lambda_a \neq 0, s \neq t + 1)$ then $A(a, s, i, b, t, j) = 0$,
- else $a_{x+1,y} = \zeta^{2l} a_{x,y-1}$ for each $x = 1, 2, \dots, k_{a,s,i}$, $y = 1, 2, \dots, k_{b,t,j}$ (in particular we have $a_{x,y} = 0$ if $x - y > \min\{0, k_{a,s,i} - k_{b,t,j}\}$).

This implies the first claim. The second one is identical.

Now, the assignment $(v, \varphi) \mapsto (v(a), \varphi(a))$ maps $V_{g,\zeta}$ into $V_{g_a,\zeta}$ because

$$A = Z_{g,\zeta}(g') \Rightarrow A(a, a) = Z_{g_a,\zeta}(g'(a, a)).$$

Thus we have $\dim(V_{g,\zeta}) \leq \sum_a \dim(V_{g_a,\zeta})$. We are done.

(b) Set $r = 1$. For each u we put $h_{a,s,u} = \#\{i; k_{a,s,i} \geq u\}$. If $\lambda_a \neq 0$ the equations above imply that $\dim(K_{g,\zeta}) = \sum_{s,i,j} \min\{k_{a,s,i}, k_{a,s-1,j}\}$. Hence we have

$$\begin{aligned} \dim(K_{g,\zeta}) - \dim(K_{g,1}) &= \sum_{s,i,j} (\min\{k_{a,s,i}, k_{a,s-1,j}\} - \min\{k_{a,s,i}, k_{a,s,j}\}) \\ (A.17.2) \quad &= \sum_s \sum_{u \geq 1} h_{a,s,u} (h_{a,s-1,u} - h_{a,s,u}) \\ &= - \sum_s \sum_{u \geq 1} (h_{a,s,u} - h_{a,s-1,u})^2 / 2. \end{aligned}$$

If $\lambda_a = 0$ they yield $\dim(K_{g,\zeta}) = \dim(K_{g,1}) = \sum_{i,j} \min\{k_{a,0,i}, k_{a,0,j}\}$.

(c) Set $r = 1$. Note that $A \in I_{g,\zeta}$ iff $\text{tr}(AB) = 0$ for all $B \in K_{g,\zeta^{-1}}$.

Assume first that $\lambda_a \neq 0$. For each triple (a, s, i) we have

$$\sum_{b,t,j} \text{tr}(A(a, s, i, b, t, j)B(b, t, j, a, s, i)) = 0, \quad \forall B \in K_{g,\zeta^{-1}}$$

iff we have

$$\sum_{e=1}^{k_{a,s,i}} \zeta^{-2le} a_{e,y+e}^{a,s,i,b,t,j} = 0$$

if $y \leq \min\{0, k_{b,t,j} - k_{a,s,i}\}$, $a = b$ and either $s = t + 1$ or $\lambda_a = \lambda_b = 0$. The claim follows, because the lowest non-zero diagonal of a rank one matrix contains only one nonzero entry.

If $\lambda_a = 0$ we get the equations

$$\sum_{e=1}^{k_{a,0,i}} \zeta^{-2le} a_{e,y+e}^{a,0,i,a,0,j} = 0$$

for all i, j and all $y \leq \min\{0, k_{a,0,j} - k_{a,0,i}\}$. We are done. \square

Proof of 4.1.2 : (a) Fix a tuple $x = (h, g', v, \varphi) \in T_{\pi,\star}$. We may assume that $h \in H_\star$. The equation $m_+(x) = 0$ implies that the (i, j) -th entry of g' is

$$v_i \varphi_j / (\zeta^{2l} h_j - h_i).$$

Since the matrix g' is invertible this yields $v, \varphi \in H$. Set $h' = v\varphi/h$ and $g = \varphi/h$. We have $gx = x_{h,h'}$. So $T_{\pi,\star}$ consists of all tuples in T_π whose G -orbit contains a representative in $\{x_{h,h'}; h \in H_\star, h' \in H\}$. Thus the assignment $(h, h') \mapsto x_{h,h'}$ yields an isomorphism

$$(H_\star \times H)/\Sigma_n \rightarrow T_{\pi,\star}/G = N_\star.$$

We have $T_{\pi,\star} \subset T_{\pi,\heartsuit}$ and $\mathfrak{F}_T(T'_{\pi,\diamond}) = T_{\pi,\diamond}$. Let us check that $T_{\pi,\star} \subset T_{\pi,\diamond}$. Fix h, h' as above. Any subspace of $\mathbb{C}^{n,*}$ containing h and stable by the h -action contains h^m for all $m \in \mathbb{Z}$. Thus $\mathbb{C}^{n,*}$ is the only subspace with these properties, because $h_i \neq h_j$ if $i \neq j$. Hence $x_{h,h'} \in T_{\pi,\diamond}$ by 2.5.6(c).

(b) It is easy to see that m_+ is a submersion at each point of $T_{\pi,\diamond}$. So $T_{\pi,\diamond}$ is smooth. The freeness of the G -action follows from 2.5.6(c).

The proof that \mathfrak{q} yields an isomorphism $T_\star \rightarrow N_\star$ is easy. It suffices to note that if $x \in T_{\pi,\star}$ then we may assume that $x = x_{h,h'}$ for some h, h' by part (a). Then the claim is routine.

Now, let us concentrate on the second claim. We have $\mathcal{O}(N) = \mathcal{O}(T_\pi)^0$. By A.17.4 the algebra $\mathcal{O}(N)$ is generated by the set

$$\{(\det m)^{\pm 1}, \text{tr}(m), \varphi(mv); m\}.$$

Here m runs over all monomials in g, g' . Since $m_S = \zeta^{2l}e$ over T_π , it is indeed generated by the subset

$$\{(\det m)^{\pm 1}, \text{tr}(m); m\}.$$

So the pull-back by the map $T_\pi \subset \bar{S}_\pi \rightarrow D$, $(g, g', v, \varphi) \mapsto (g, g')$ yields a surjective algebra homomorphism

$$(A.17.3) \quad \mathcal{O}(D)^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(N).$$

The Poisson bracket on $\mathcal{O}(N)$ is the restriction of the Poisson bracket on $\mathcal{O}(T_\pi)$. By 2.2.3(e) we have $\mathcal{O}(D) = Z(\mathbf{D}')$. Thus A.10.2 yields a Poisson bracket on D . The inclusion $\mathcal{O}(D) \subset \mathcal{O}(\bar{S}_\pi)$ is a Poisson homomorphism. See the proof of 2.5.6(d). So the map (A.17.3) is a Poisson algebra homomorphism. Thus, to compute the Poisson bracket on N it is enough to compute the bracket on D . To do so we may assume that $l = 1$. By 1.8.3 we have

$$\begin{aligned} \{L_1, L_2\} &= R_{21}^c L_1 L_2 - L_1 L_2 R_{12}^c + L_1 R_{12}^c L_2 - L_2 R_{21}^c L_1 \\ \{L'_1, L'_2\} &= R_{21}^c L'_1 L'_2 - L'_1 L'_2 R_{12}^c + L'_1 R_{12}^c L'_2 - L'_2 R_{21}^c L'_1 \\ \{L_1, L'_2\} &= -R_{21}^c L_1 L'_2 - L_1 L'_2 R_{21}^c + L'_2 R_{21}^c L_1 - L_1 R_{12}^c L'_2, \end{aligned}$$

where R^c is the classical R -matrix corresponding to R^q . This is exactly the formulas in [FR, A2-A.4] (up to a sign). □

A.17.4. Lemma. *Let A be a field of characteristic 0 or large enough. The A -algebra $\mathcal{O}(D \times T^* \mathbb{A}^n)^+$ is generated by*

$$\{\det(\varphi m_1, \varphi m_2, \dots, \varphi m_n), \det(m)^{\pm 1}, \text{tr}(m), \varphi(mv)\}$$

where m, m_i are monomials in g, g' . Further the natural map $\mathcal{O}(D \times \mathbb{A}^{n,*} \times G)^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(T_\pi)^+$ is surjective.

Proof : Since a field extension is faithfully flat, it is enough to assume that A is an algebraically closed field. Then the first claim is well-known. Let us concentrate on the second one. Recall the homomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}(D \times \mathbb{A}^{n,*} \times G) &\rightarrow \mathcal{O}(D \times T^* \mathbb{A}^n), \\ f \otimes w \otimes 1 &\mapsto f \otimes 1 \otimes w, \\ f \otimes 1 \otimes c_{\psi, w} &\mapsto \psi(w) f \otimes 1 \otimes 1 + f \otimes \psi \otimes w. \end{aligned}$$

The induced map $\mathcal{O}(D \times \mathbb{A}^{n,*} \times G)^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(D \times T^* \mathbb{A}^n)^+$ is surjective by the first part of the lemma. The restriction $\mathcal{O}(D \times T^* \mathbb{A}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(T_\pi)$ is also surjective. Thus, if the characteristic of A is large enough, we have a surjection by A.11.3

$$\mathcal{O}(D \times \mathbb{A}^{n,*} \times G)^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(T_\pi)^+.$$

□

Proof of 4.1.3 : Recall that $\mathcal{O}(N) = \mathcal{T}^0$ by 2.6.2(a). Thus the maps z, z' in (1.11.2) yield an algebra homomorphism $\mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(N)$. See the proof of 3.4.1. A routine computation shows that this map equip $\mathcal{O}(N)$ with the structure of a \mathcal{L} -module of finite type. □

A.18. Proof of 4.2.

Proof of 4.2.2 : First, note that M is a torsion-free B -module, because $M \subset M \otimes K$ and $B \subset B \otimes K$. Further $M \otimes k$ and $M \otimes K$ are locally free over $B \otimes k$ and $B \otimes K$ respectively, because they are flat and the B -module M is finitely presented. So it is enough to check that both ranks coincide. Let B' be the localization of B at the generic point of $\text{Spec}(B \otimes k)$. It is a DVR. Further the B' -module $M \otimes_B B'$ is finitely generated and torsion-free. Thus $M \otimes_B B'$ is a free B' -module. This implies our claim. \square

Proof of 4.2.4 : (a) Serre's functor $\mathcal{Q}gr(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}coh(\mathcal{O}_X)$ is an equivalence of categories which takes B to the sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -algebras \mathcal{E} . Thus it yields an equivalence of categories $\mathcal{Q}gr(B) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}coh(\mathcal{E})$ such that $B \mapsto \mathcal{E}$. There is also an equivalence of categories $\mathcal{Q}gr(B) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}coh(\mathcal{O}_Y)$ such that $B \mapsto \mathcal{O}_Y$. Therefore we have graded ring isomorphisms

$$H^\bullet(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y) = \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^\bullet(\mathcal{O}_Y, \mathcal{O}_Y) = \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{E}}^\bullet(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E}).$$

So the claim follows from the adjunction formula (i.e., Frobenius reciprocity), which gives

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{E}}^\bullet(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E}) = \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_X}^\bullet(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{E}) = H^\bullet(X, \mathcal{E}).$$

(b) By A.18.2 we have $H^{>0}(X, \mathcal{E}) \otimes k = 0$. Since \mathcal{E} is a coherent sheaf and f is a proper morphism, for each i we have the $\mathcal{O}(\bar{Y}_i)$ -module of finite type

$$H_i = H^{>0}(X, \mathcal{E}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(Y)} \mathcal{O}(\bar{Y}_i).$$

Note that

$$H_i \otimes_A k = (H^{>0}(X, \mathcal{E}) \otimes k) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(Y \otimes k)} \mathcal{O}(\bar{Y}_i \otimes k) = 0.$$

Note also that $\mathcal{O}(\bar{Y}_i)$ is a domain and that there is a morphism $\mathcal{O}(\bar{Y}_i) \rightarrow k$. Further a module of finite type over a CID which vanishes at some closed point is generically trivial by Nakayama's lemma. Thus we have

$$(A.18.1) \quad H_i \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(\bar{Y}_i)} K(\bar{Y}_i) = 0.$$

On the other hand $H^\bullet(X \otimes \mathbb{C}, \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathbb{C})$ is a Poisson order over $Y \otimes \mathbb{C}$ by A.10.3(b). Hence its restriction to $Y_i \otimes \mathbb{C}$ is locally free for each i by A.10.3(a), thus it is zero by (A.18.1). Since $\{Y_i \otimes \mathbb{C}\}$ is a partition of $Y \otimes \mathbb{C}$ into locally closed subsets, this implies that $H^{>0}(X \otimes \mathbb{C}, \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathbb{C}) = 0$. \square

A.18.2. Lemma. *Let A be a DVR with residue field k . Let X be a separated A -scheme of finite type and $\mathcal{E} \in \mathcal{Q}coh(\mathcal{O}_X)$. If \mathcal{E} is a flat A -module there is an exact sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow H^\bullet(X, \mathcal{E}) \otimes k \rightarrow H^\bullet(X \otimes k, \mathcal{E} \otimes k) \rightarrow \text{Tor}_1^A(H^{\bullet+1}(X, \mathcal{E}), k) \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof : Since X is a Noetherian separated scheme $H^\bullet(X, \mathcal{E})$ is the cohomology of the Cech complex of an affine open cover $X = \bigcup_i U_i$. Each term of the Cech

complex is a flat A -module, because \mathcal{E} is flat. Thus, the claim follows from the universal coefficient theorem, see [B2, X.4 cor. 1].

□

Proof of 4.2.7 : Let us give a few details on the splitting of \mathfrak{T} on the completion \widehat{T}_x of T along the subscheme $\mathfrak{q}^{-1}(x)$. The rest of the proof is as in [BFG], [BK1]. We must check that there is a vector bundle \mathcal{V}_x on \widehat{T}_x such that

$$\mathfrak{T}|_{\widehat{T}_x} \simeq \mathcal{E}nd_{\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{T}_x}} \mathcal{V}_x.$$

Morita equivalence classes of sheaves of Azumaya algebras on a scheme X are classified by the Brauer group $Br(X)$. We must check that the class $[\mathfrak{T}]$ of \mathfrak{T} in $Br(T)$ belongs to $\mathfrak{q}^*(Br(N))$, because the Brauer group of a local complete \mathbb{C} -algebra is trivial.

Recall that \mathbf{D}_0 is a Σ_n -equivariant Azumaya algebra over \mathcal{D}_0 (it is a quantum torus). Hence its class belongs to $Br(\mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{D}_0))^{\Sigma_n}$. A theorem of Gabber implies that $Br(X)$ is the torsion part of the étale cohomology group of the sheaf $\mathbb{G}_{m,X}$ if X is affine. Since $\zeta^{2l} = 1$ we have $N \simeq \mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{D}_0^{\Sigma_n})$. So the norm-map associated to the projection $\mathfrak{r} : \mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{D}_0) \rightarrow N$ gives a map

$$\mathfrak{r}_* : Br(\mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{D}_0))^{\Sigma_n} \rightarrow Br(N).$$

Fix an element $0 \neq f \in \mathcal{L}$ such that $T_f \simeq N_f$ and $\mathfrak{T}(T_f) = \mathbf{T}_f^0$. We have proved that Φ yields algebra isomorphisms

$$\mathfrak{T}(T_f) \simeq \mathbf{D}_{0,f}^{\Sigma_n}, \quad \mathcal{O}(T_f) \simeq \mathcal{D}_{0,f}^{\Sigma_n}.$$

See the proof of 4.2.1(b). Therefore we have

$$\mathfrak{T}|_{T_f} \simeq \mathfrak{q}^*(\mathfrak{r}_*(\mathbf{D}_0)|_{N_f}).$$

The restriction to a Zariski open dense subset induces an injective morphism of the corresponding Brauer groups. Thus we have

$$[\mathfrak{T}] = \mathfrak{q}^* \mathfrak{r}_* [\widetilde{\mathbf{D}}_0].$$

□

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LIST OF NOTATIONS

- 1.1: $X, X_+, Y, Y_+, \Pi, \Pi_+, G, H, U_+, U_-, \Sigma_n, \widehat{\Sigma}_n, \widetilde{\Sigma}_n, P, I, \delta,$
- 1.2: $\mathbf{A}_\circ, Z(\mathbf{A}), \mathbf{Mod}^{\text{lf}}(\mathbf{A}), \mathbf{A}^\times, \mathbf{Gr}(\mathbf{A}), \mathbf{Qgr}(\mathbf{A}), \widetilde{M}, \text{lgd}(\mathbf{A}), \text{fd}(M), \text{pd}(M), CID, ID, NID, CNID, DVR, \bar{v}_i, \bar{\varphi}_i, e_{ij},$
- 1.3: $\mathbf{H}^\circ, \mathbf{H}^\epsilon, \mathbf{H}^e, \mathbf{H}^{\text{lf}}, \mathbf{F}, \mathbf{U}^{[2]}, \mathbf{U}^{[3]}, \Lambda, r_s^\pm, R^\pm, \varpi_2, \varpi_3, \kappa, \bar{\kappa},$
- 1.4: $\mathbf{Mod}(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{H}), \mathbf{F}', \mathbf{A}^\sharp \mathbf{H}, \mathbf{U}^{(2)}, \ell, \partial_\triangleright,$
- 1.5: $\mathbf{A} //_\chi \mathbf{H}', \mathbf{A} // \mathbf{H}',$
- 1.6: $X', \mathcal{K}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}_\pm, \mathbf{U}_0, \mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{a}', V(\lambda), M(\lambda), e_i, f_i, k_\lambda, k_i, v_\lambda, \varphi_\lambda, q^\lambda,$
- 1.7: $\mathbb{F}, \mathbb{F}', \mathbb{F}_+, \mathbb{F}'_+, \mathbb{F}_0, \mathbb{F}_\Sigma, \mathbb{F}^\pi, \mathbf{U}', (\mathbf{U}')^{[i]}, \mathbf{U}'_\Sigma, \mathbf{U}_\pi, \mathbf{U}'_\pi, \mathbf{U}_{\bar{\pi}}, \mathbb{V}, R^q, \Sigma, \varrho_0, c_\lambda, c_{ij}, \bar{c}_\lambda, \bar{c}_{ij}, G_\Sigma,$

- 1.8: $\mathbb{D}_{\triangleleft}, \mathbb{D}_{\triangleright}, \mathbb{D}, \mathbb{D}', \mathbb{D}_+, \mathbb{D}'_+, (\mathbb{U}')^e, \partial_2,$
 1.9: $\mathbb{R}_{\triangleright}^{\pi}, \mathbb{R}^{\pi}, \mathbb{R}_{\Sigma}^{\pi},$
 1.10: $\mathbb{H}, \mathbb{H}', \mathbb{G}, \mathbb{G}^{\pi}, \mathbb{E}, \mathbb{E}_+, \mathbb{E}_{\triangleright}, \mathbb{E}^{\pi}, \mathbb{S}, \mathbb{S}^{\pi}, \partial_3, \partial_a, \partial_b, \partial_c, \partial_d, \gamma, \gamma', \psi,$
 1.11: $V \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{F}, I(V, W), \mathbb{D}_0, \mathbb{D}_{0,*}, \mathbb{F}_{0,*}, \mathbb{G}_{\chi}, \mathbb{T}^0, W, \Phi, L, \Omega, \nabla, \varrho, \pi, g_{\lambda}, \chi, a_{\mu},$
 2.1: $G^*, D, D^*, D_{\Sigma}, \bar{e}_i, \bar{f}_i, \bar{h}_{\lambda},$
 2.2: $\mathcal{A}, \mathbb{A}, \mathbb{K}, \mathbb{k}, \Gamma_c, \mathcal{A}_c, \mathbb{A}_c, \mathbb{K}_c, \mathbb{k}_c, \mathcal{A}_{\flat}, \mathbb{A}_{\flat}, \mathbb{K}_{\flat}, \mathbb{k}_{\flat}, \mathbf{D}, \mathbf{F}, \mathbf{F}', \dot{\mathbf{U}}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{U}', \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{F},$
 $\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{U}', \mathfrak{z}_D, \mathfrak{z}_{U'}, \mathfrak{z}_F, \mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{s}_0, \mathfrak{s}, x_{\alpha}, y_{\alpha}, z_{\lambda}, c, k, m, l = p^e,$
 2.3: $\mathbb{H}_{\mathbb{A}}^{\bullet}(\lambda), \mathbb{R}_{+, \mathbb{A}}^{\pi}, \mathbb{T}_{\mathbb{A}},$
 2.4: $\mathcal{R}, R, R_{\pi}, \bar{R}_{\pi}, R_{\pi, \Sigma}, \mathfrak{R}, \mathbf{V}, \mathcal{V}, \mathbb{A}_{\diamond}^n, m_R, G_{\pi},$
 2.5: $\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S}^{\pi}, S, \bar{S}_{\pi}, S_{\pi}, S_{\pi, \diamond}, \mathfrak{S}_{\pi},$
 2.6: $S_{(s)}^{\pi}, \mathcal{T}, T, T_t, T_{\pi}, N, m_S, \mathbf{q}, [g, g'],$
 2.7: $\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{T}^u, T_{\pi, \diamond}, \mathfrak{T}, \mathfrak{T}_{\pi}, \mathfrak{p},$
 3.1: $\mathbb{H}, \mathbb{SH}, o, \mathfrak{F}_H, x_{\lambda}, y_{\lambda},$
 3.3: $\Psi, \Psi',$
 3.4: $\mathcal{L}, CM, \sigma_x, \sigma_y,$
 3.6: $\mathbb{SK}_{\mathbb{A}}, \widetilde{SL}(\mathbb{F}),$
 4.1: $H_{\star}, G_{\star}, T_{\pi, \Sigma}, T_{\pi, \star}, T_{\pi, \heartsuit}, N_{\heartsuit}, \mathfrak{F}_T, x_{h, h'}, D_+, m_+, T_{\pi, +},$
 A.8: $D_{\Sigma}^*, \Sigma^l, \mathfrak{a}', \dagger.$

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